THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and Its Intercourse with Other Nations

The Prince and the Chinese Fossil Tooth

By John Reid

China Abrogates The Sino-Belgian Treaty

China's Case at the Institute of Politics

By C. F. Remer

The Chinese Embroidery Industry

By E. S. Cunningham

Why U. S. Gunboats Patrol The Yangtsze!

評論報 密勒氏

SATURDAY, NOV. 13, 1926

THIRTY CENTS A COPY

Vol. XXXVIII. No. 11.

Millard Publishing Co., No. 4 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, China

Real delicacy of aroma, but without loss of natural tobacco taste and character—that's the whole story!

Chesterfield

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

26 BROADWAY NEW YORK

SOCONY TRADE MARK 美孚行

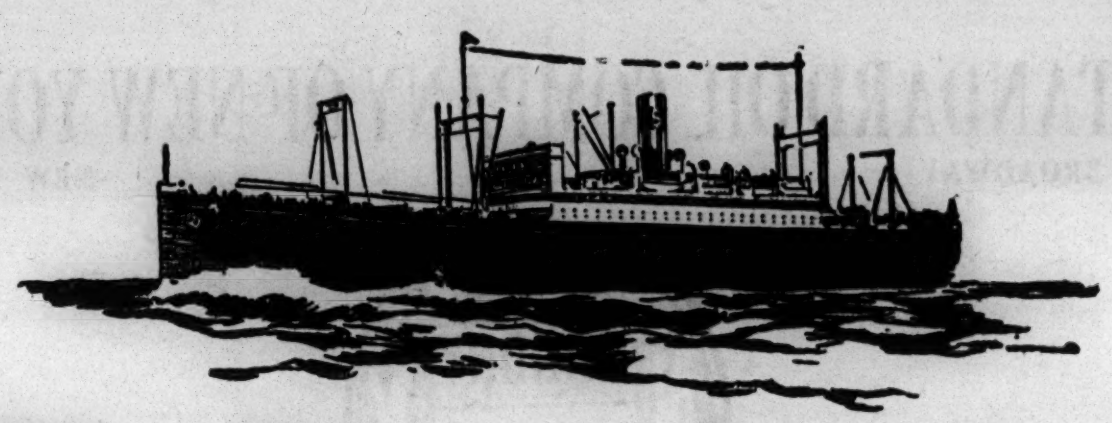
The Mark of Quality

Socony Products

Illuminating Oils
Gasoline and Motor Spirits
Asphaltums, Binders and Road Oils
Lubricating Oils and Greases
Fuel Oil
Paraffine Wax and Candles
Lamps, Stoves and Heaters

Branch Offices in the Principal Cities of

Japan	Philippine Islands	Turkey
China	Straits Settlements	Syria
Indo-China	Netherlands India	Bulgaria
Siam	South Africa	Greece
India	Australasia	Jugoslavia



The Finest Service —east or west

Magnificent President Liners sailing South to Hongkong, Manila, thence westward to Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, Boston, New York, Havana, the Panama Canal, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Round the World. Likewise equally palatial Liners sail east to Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco, on dependable Fortnightly Schedule.

In either direction enjoy the luxurious appointments, outside rooms with beds, beautiful public rooms, the world famous cuisine and the rare comfort of these great liners.

They are new oil-burners and provide the most convenient schedules in Trans-Pacific and Round-the-World service.

Next Sailings from Shanghai

SOUTH BOUND	EAST BOUND
President Van Buren Nov. 19	President Pierce Nov. 25
President Taft Nov. 22	President Taft Dec. 9
President Hayes Dec. 3	President Wilson Dec. 23

All South Bound liners travel to Manila, each alternate liner continuing Round the World on fortnightly schedules.

Dollar Steamship Line

Robert Dollar Building, No. 3 Canton Road, Shanghai.

Yokohama, Tokyo, Kobe, Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Manila and Singapore

密勒氏評論報

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號認定爲之報紙

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China

VOLUME XXXVIII SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1926 NUMBER 11

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

PUBLISHED AT NO. 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher
ROBERT H. POWERS, Advertising and Business Manager
LIZEN SCHENG, Assistant Advertising Manager

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

HOLLINGTON K. TONG, H. F. MACNAIR,
HIN WONG, (Canton) BRUNO SCHWARTZ (Hankow)
CHAS. A. DAILEY (Peking) PEI-YU CHIEN,
WM. STEPHEN WANG (Tientsin) H. P. SHASTRI

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TEN DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

Contents

Editorial Paragraphs
China Abrogates The Sino-Belgian Treaty 285
Why U. S. Gunboats Patrol The Yangtsze 286
Special Articles
China and the Treaty Powers ..... J. F. Oiesen 289
China's Case at the Institute of Politics.....By C. F. Remer 291
The Chinese Embroidery Industry.....
..... By Consul-General E. S. Cunningham 294
The Prince and the Fossil Tooth.....By John Reid 296
The Nationalist Government—Its Policy and Action.....
..... By F. K. Wu 299
News from South China 302
Men and Events 305
The Week in the Far East 308
From the Chinese Press 309
New Books of Interest in the Far East..... 311
What Ships Carry between America and China..... v

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 4741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

AMERICAN OFFICE
WORLD WIDE NEWS ASSOCIATION
303 Fifth Avenue, New York City
Telephone: Caledonia 5300: Cable Ad: Scholzem, N. Y.
PACIFIC COAST OFFICES (World Wide News Association)
William C. Lyon, L. C. Smith Bldg., Seattle
Orders for advertisements and subscriptions in the United States may be placed throught the above offices.
WASHINGTON BUREAU
J. J. Underwood—Correspondent
Colorado Building, Washington, D.C.

CHINA ABROGATES THE SINO-BELGIAN TREATY

ON SATURDAY, Nov. 6, the Chinese Government, by Presidential Mandate abrogated the Sino-Belgian Treaty of 1865, the Chinese Goverment's action following several months of futile negotiation in which a serious attempt was made to induce the Belgian Government to consent to a revision of the so-called "unequal" clauses in the Treaty pertaining to the Chinese Customs and Extraterritoriality. The Chinese Government, in connection with the Note of abrogation issued the following instructions to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

"For the promotion of friendly relations with Belgium, your Ministry is ordered to negotiate and conclude a new Treaty with the Belgium Government as speedily as possible on a basis of equality and mutual respect for territorial sovereignity.

"With regard to the Belgian Legation, Consulates, nationals, products and ships in China local authorities are hereby ordered to extend full and due protection to them, in accordance with the rules of international law and usage. At the same time the Ministries concerned are ordered to propose arrangements in conformity with international practice for their favourable treatment, to be submitted for consideration, approval and enforcement."

This means, in practical terms, that the Belgians and their interests in China are now without extraterritorial protection and are subject to Chinese jurisdiction "in accordance with the rules of international law and usage," and will remain in this uncertain position until a new treaty is negotiated. The Belgian Government, evidently relying upon international support, refused to accede to China's official request of several weeks ago for a revision of the Treaty, claiming that in view of the unilateral character of the Treaty, that China had no right to force a revision or to abrogate the Treaty. However, China finally took the 'bull by the horns' and surprised the world and herself in the bargain by taking an action which she had threatened for a long time, but which she had not, up to the present at least, sufficient courage to take.

THE CHINESE ACTION in terminating the Sino-Belgian Treaty has produced a deep impression in foreign commercial and political circles even though the details and possible consequences are not as yet fully understood. The reason for this state of mind is that foreigners residing in China have gone along thinking that their treaties with China were perpetual contracts

which could only be renewed at the pleasure of the Powers, acting cooperatively. As a matter of fact the Belgians apparently relied on the Powers, especially European Powers coming to her rescue at the eleventh hour and forcing China to hold the matter of renewing or revising the Sino-Belgian Treaty in abeyance until they were ready to take up the matter with China collectively. Hence, Belgium is now somewhat in the position of the man who found himself in jail, but whose attorney kept on insisting that his client could not be jailed for that offense. The client, after listening to all of his attorney's legal arguments on the question of the illegality of the jail sentence, finally replied impatiently, "But dammit, I am in jail." Belgium thus finds herself in this position, for despite all of the legal arguments that China had no right to abruptly terminate the Sino-Belgian Treaty, this is exactly what China has done and that's that! If Belgium had had a navy sufficiently large to send to China for the purpose of forcing China to renew or extend the treaty on Belgian terms, she might have been able to enforce her position. But since Belgium is a weak country with a sufficiency of home problems to keep her statesmen occupied, she was in no position to enforce her viewpoint and the result has been the abrogation of the Sino-Belgian Treaty, or contractual arrangement whereby Belgians and Chinese conduct their commercial and diplomatic relations. Another element in the situation was the obvious impossibility of the other European Powers coming to Belgium's assistance at this time. The French apparently did attempt to assist the Belgians, but in view of the present weak position of France in Far Eastern affairs, France was in no position to extend effective assistance. There is also an added significance in the situation due to the fact that the Sino-Japanese Treaty has also expired and the subject of renewal or revision or abrogation is likewise a matter of present negotiation between China and Japan. Whether China will take similar action in respect to Japan is being watched with extreme interest in many quarters, for abrogating a Sino-Japanese Treaty is an entirely different proposition for obvious reasons. The Japanese have been paving the way, by means of the so-called Sino-Japanese "friendship drive" for a revison of the Sino-Japanese Treaty which would meet China's wishes part way at least, but at the same time, would protect Japanese subjects and interests in China. Aside from the specific Sino-Belgian and the Sino-Japanese Treaties, there is deep interest in this question elsewhere, for everybody is wondering where the axe is to fall next.

CHINA'S ACTION in respect to the Belgian treaty is interesting in that it indicates the rapid development of China's diplomatic position, or in other words her diplomatic "strength" from the days of the Paris Peace Conference when the European Powers and Japan unammiously opposed China's desires for treaty revision as expressed at that time. Instead of paying sympathetic attention to China's wishes at Paris her diplomats were worse than snubbed, for the Powers not only refused treaty revision, but actually went counter to China's desires by turning over former German interests in China to Japan. Finally, in view of the disturbed situation which resulted in China as a direct result of the Paris Peace Conference, the United States attempted at the Washington Conference to give China a hearing. The whole subject of China's treaty position was aired at Washington, but again owing to the opposition of the European Powers and Japan very little was accomplished aside from the fact that the various questions pertaining to China's inferior position were made a matter of public record. This was of course of highest importance because it placed on the public record the whole question and made it plain for those who chose to read, just what and who was opposing treaty revision. A slight move toward revision was of course made at Washington, especially in the matters of Tariff and Extraterritoriality, but following the Conference, the Powers again reverted to the old diplomatic methods of blocking and delaying things on some ground or other to the end that nothing has been accomplished in the five years which have elapsed since the close of the Washington Conference. Now China is trying the other plan of dealing with the Powers individually and in view of the fact that she has two strong Powers on her side, Germany and Russia, both having negotiated "equal" treaties, it is only a matter of time until China will obtain her major desires from the standpoint of her relations with the other nations. The only thing that could stop the present tendency would be some form of international intervention, an obvious impossibility, except for those who are too blind or ignorant to sense the changed international situation.

WHY U. S. GUNBOATS PATROL THE YANGTSZE

THE WANHSIEN INCIDENT of a few weeks ago wherein British gunboats fought a battle with Chinese troops resulting in serious casualties on both sides, has started a discussion in the American press on the subject of American gunboats on the Yangtsze which, in all probability will receive further attention in the coming session of Congress when the Naval appropriation bill comes up for consideration. The Wanhsien incident received considerable attention in the American newspapers as was indicated in an article reprinted from the *Literary Digest* which appeared in *The Review* on Oct. 30, and then immediately following this one of the American gunboats was fired on by Chinese troops near Hankow, which incident received further attention in the American press. This served to arouse considerable interest and much questioning in America for it apparently was news to many editors that the United States Navy maintains a gunboat flotilla on the Yangtsze. This appears rather strange to the Americans residing in China, especially in view of the fact that Congress two years ago appropriated the sum of G. $5,000,000 for the purpose of constructing six new gunboats to replace the more or less antiquated craft which now makes up what is known as the U. S. Yangtsze Patrol. These new boats are now under construction at the Chinese Government Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works here in Shanghai, hence this subject is of peculiar interest to Americans residing in China who have grown to look upon American gunboats in the China ports and on the inland rivers as a regular and natural phase of American representation in the Far East similar to the Consulates. As a matter of fact the gunboats serve indirectly as part of the consular equipment for although a part of the U. S. Navy in Far Eastern waters, the gunboats act under orders of the various consuls who may require their services in connection with the protection of American lives and properties both of which are menaced almost every time there is a political and military upheaval in China, which is quite often these days,

TO TAKE AN IMAGINARY CASE, suppose serious rioting starts at some interior place such as Wuchow in Kwangsi Province, where American missionaries maintain an extensive hospital. The American Consul at Canton, as soon as he hears of the trouble at Wuchow, investigates the situation and if he considers the trouble to be sufficiently serious, he instructs the commander of the American gunboat in Canton harbor to proceed to Wuchow. When the commander of the gunboat reaches the city he communicates with the local American residents and if they consider the situation to be menacing, he may issue instructions for a landing party of sailors to assist in removing the American residents to a place of safety. This is exactly the service rendered by American gunboats in China. If the theoretical gunboat which went up the West river to rescue the American citizens at Wuchow, happens to be fired on by Chinese troops or bandits along the river bank the chances are the Commander of the boat would issue instructions to his gunners to reply to the Chinese soldiers. This is the sort of thing which has become commonplace in China since the disappearance of organized governmental authority. To take another, case, this one happening to be a recent and genuine incident, serious rioting developed at the town of Chungking in Szechuen province as a direct result of the Wanhsien affair in which the British were involved with the Chinese soldiers under Gen. Yang Sen. The American Consul, Mr. Walter Adams, not only assisted the American residents to a place of safety, but also probably saved the lives of some seventy-four British women and children who were the main objective of the rioting Chinese.

NOW SUPPOSE THERE had been no American gunboats on the Yangtsze in the vicinity of Chungking when this rioting developed the Americans would have been forced to rely on the protection of the British or Japanese gunboats or gone without any protection. Had there been no foreign naval craft on the Yangtsze, what might have happened is a mere matter of speculation. Had a dozen or so American citizens been massacred or carried off into the mountains by some bandit or military gang, there naturally would have been a terrific outcry in America and President Coolidge and the Secretary of State would have had a difficult time explaining why American citizens residing in China did not receive better protection. Had the massacre of foreigners been sufficiently serious and the details sufficiently revolting, there might have been a demand for armed intervention which would have forced the hands of the Administration similar to what happened in the Boxer uprising of 1900.

IT IS OF COURSE an anomalous situation, this patrolling China's coast and internal rivers by American and other foreign gunboats when China is supposed to be enjoying peaceful and friendly relations with the United States and the other Powers. But what is to be done about it, in view of the obvious inability of the Chinese to protect foreigners resident within her boundaries? The foreigners are here pursuing their various occupations and have as much right, legally, to reside here as has Sam Joe to operate a restaurant in Chicago. Under the treaties China is bound to protect these people in their lives and properties, but owing to the breakdown of civil authority and the control of the country by unconstitutional militarists or semi-bandit gangs, America and the other Powers have no other course than to extend what protection they can until China can get herself organized into a law-abiding and orderly state. This patrolling of China's internal waterways by foreign naval craft has naturally brought in its train many complications. At the recent meeting of the National Christian Council (central organization of protestant missions and Chinese Christian churches), the delegates voted unanimously in favor of the removal of special treaty privileges for missions and churches and also in favor of treaty revision on a basis of "freedom and equality." Since this action was preceded by a long debate in conference and by discussion in the press, there can be no questioning the sincerity or sanity of the missionaries in their action. They realize that the use of gunboats in the protection of foreign lives and properties is causing complications in their work through providing fuel for the radicals who charge the missionaries with being "running dogs" for the imperialistic foreign Powers. On the other hand the missionaries, no more than other foreigners, relish the idea of providing material for some infuriated mob bent on righting China's wrongs, real or imagined, by taking vengeance on the nearest foreigners. American business men, although they are supposed to be more conservative on this subject of gunboat protection than are the missionaries, are, by no means a unit on this question, we having known many instances where American business men have opposed "strong" action because of its possibly deleterious effect upon future business due to possible boycotts.

THEN THERE ARE still other problems involved in this patrolling of China's internal waterways by foreign naval craft. It was very definitely shown in the action between the British naval craft and Chinese soldiers at Wanhsien, that the present type of foreign gunboat used in China is becoming obsolete. As an American military expert expressed it shortly after the Wanhsien incident, "the foreigners are no longer in the position of superior human beings shelling a lot of unarmed south-sea islanders." In recent years the Chinese have learned much about modern war materials and the use thereof. It is probably true that the Chinese have made greater progress in recent years along the line of modern militarism than in any other line of human activity. They are constantly buying larger and more modern guns and are rapidly learning how to use them. A foreign military expert who served in the World War on the Western front and who happened to be in Shanghai during the fighting in the fall of 1924 stated that he saw Chinese operating batteries at the nearby town of Liuho and doing the job just as expertly as did the Westerners in France. Certainly the wrecking of the town of Liuho showed it! Hence, the question: Where is the thing to end? A little tin gunboat on a narrow river is no match in a fight with a Chinese army equipped with modern heavy artillery. Unless the foreigners build heavier and better protected gunboats (a problem in view of the shallowness of the rivers) the Chinese are shortly, (if they are not ready now,) going to drive the gunboats off the rivers anyway. Hence, the final question: What is to be done about the situation? The foreigners are here, many thousands of them, and they have a right to be here under the treaties. When the foreign powers permitted and even encouraged their nationals to come to China under certain treaty stipulations, they obviously assumed at the same time the responsibility of protecting their nationals in the enjoyment of their lives and properties while here. But it is an anomalous situation in this modern day

and age, this saying on the one hand that China is a sovereign and independent nation and on the other hand eeing forced to patrol China's inland waterways in order to provide protection to foreign residents of the country, a job which China should be performing herself, but which she is manifestly unable to do. In's a situation which cannot be explained except by stating that it is a practical problem which exists, and that's that! That it is causing much discussion and questioning in the United States is indicated by the following press comment:

A Token of Friendship

(*Dearorn Democrat—Ford's Paper*

Amazement at the news that American warships were fired on a thousand miles up the Yangtse River in China is exceeded only by wonder at what they were doing there. Hankow on the Yangtse would correspond roughly to Minneapolis on the Mississippi. What brings American men-o'-war so far inland in a nation with which we are at peace? By what right are they there?

From official quarters comes an explanation that somehow fails to explain. 'Chinese treaties with Japan andG reat Britain,' the State Department declares, 'open the Yangtse and other river arteries of commerce to the vessels of those nations, and under the most favored nation clause in the original American-Chinese treaty these river routes automatically become equally open to American ships.' Quite so. But what about *warships*? The Treaty of 1903 quite specifically mentions 'vessels . . . for the conveyance of passengers and lawful merchandise.' Can this be construed to mean vessels of war?

America has occupied a unique position as regards China. Most of the treaties concluded between China and the great powers of Europe in recent years have been farcical; they form part of the spoils wrested from Cathay while that great country lies prone and defenseless. But in the midst of the spoilation America has stood out as a beacon to the Chinese. They have regarded this nation as their constant friend. They have felt sure that we would not share in the grab-bag diplomacy of Europe. The Boxer scholarships created a tremendous sentiment in our favor, strengthened through the years bysimilar acts which have demonstrated our interest in China's welfare. Our friendship has been taken for granted. But now, suddenly, our policy seems changed. We have become the tail to Europe's kite. Our friendship is enforced by our warships—one thousand miles inside of China's territory!

The Gunboat Problem in China

(*Literary Digest for Oct. 9*)

One of the Embarrassing Questions raised by the skirmish on the Yangtze River between British and Chinese forces, and touched upon in the September 25 number of The Digest. is that of the foreign gunboat in Chinese waters. The Wanhsien incident, in which seven British naval officers and hundreds of Chinese were killed. has apparently been settled, altho a Chinese delegate, Chao Hsin-chu, made a public protest before the League of Nations against Britain's policy on the same day that the Council of the British Trade Union Congress reproved the British Government for its "warlike operations" in China. But the continuing nature of the problem is indicated by the report of James L. Butts, Peking correspondent of the Chicago *Daily News*, that "the anti-foreign wave is still rolling down the Yangtze toward Shanghai." An international navy is gradually assembling at Hankow, 600 miles up the "Mississippi of China," writes Lewis S. Gannett in *The Nation*, "where the anti-foreign feeling is to-day at the boiling point, and the American policy of cooperating with the alien Powers in China means that any trouble between British or Japanese and Chinese may readily be transformed into trouble for America, too." For the foreign fleet on the great Chinese river includes several gunboats flying the Stars and Stripes. Mr. Gannett, who recently returned from a survey of China, believes that "the days of the foreign gunboat in the Yangtze River are numbered; for the new China will not tolerate such intrusions of Western power into the heart of the nation." According to the authority on Chinese affairs:

"The Japanese now have two cruisers, two torpedo-boat destroyers, and nine gunboats in the Yangtze; the British, in addition to their regular flotilla, have detached twelve war-ships from the Meditterranean fleet and sent them steaming for China. And this international naval concentration will, whatever its official excuse, be regarded by the Chinese as in support of the British demand for redress for the seven British officers and seamen killed at Wanhsien, where British guns razed a thousand Chinese homes and mowed downmen, women, and children alike!

"The menace of an inter continental war, of a gigantic inter-race conflict is no longer the plaything of wild dreamers; it is being driven closer to reality every time the Western Powers unite to force awakening China to her official knees. China is no longer the China of Boxer days, or even of the days of the Washington Conference. It is a nation of four hundred million people, torn by civil wars in the course of which it has been learning to fight, and embittered by decades of white arrogance.

"Some Americans think of our role in China as that of a guardian angel,pointing the way to true democracy and assisting China to struggle along it despite her wicked enemies. The Chinese do not see things that way. They have had a little sentimentality about America, but they are beginning to think of us as just one of the rest. They want to be free, even to misgovern themselves, and the nationalistic philosophy of the West is sweeping like a whirlwind across their continent-nation. No government, however strong its military or foreign financial support, can stand long against it.

"Let America, before she permits herself to be drawn into the coming conflict, profit by the warning of Chao Hsin-chu. The first step is to withdraw our navy from the Yangtze."

There is no strict treaty right for patrol of the Yangtze by foreign gunboats, explains the London correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune*. "The patrol is carried out as a matter of right from time immemorial, and is considered necessary to protect foreign residents and investments in China." But, maintains the New York *World*:

"The foreign gunboat on Chinese rivers has always been an anomaly. We have maintained several such boats to protect American shore property and guard both Chinese and American shipping from pirates. So long as the Chinese authorities accepted them, their position was not impossible. But as the spirit of nationalism grows, those flotillas hold a less and less tenable place. The question arises whether all foreign gunboats are not more dangerous as an irritant than valuable as a police force.

"Certainly the less that nations like Great Britain and the United States rely hereafter upon gunboats for the protection of their nationals, the better. In the long view, we can not safeguard American interests in cities like Hankow by force."

On the other hand, the fact that American gunboats have been flired upon by Chinese indicates to the New York *Times* that the protection of Americans in China is "a difficult problem." The business element among these American citizens, we are informed, "has always been glad of the presence of foreign war-ships in Chinese waters for purposes of protection. while missionary sentiment is divided." The Boston *Herald*, however, reminds us that "it is not customary to leave American citizens in foreign ports and waters unprotected by the American flag when war springs up around them. To see to their safety is our duty and our right." Comtinues *The Herald*:

"On a single river, the Yangtze, the state of war dominates 1,200 miles of navigable water. In the waterway between Shanghai and Wanhsien there are now about fifty foreign war-ships, endeavoring to 'guard the interests of the foreigners peacefully engaged in commerce. Eight or nine of these ships fly our flag. Their mission is to teach respect for the rights of all, to preserve peace, and to promote friendship."

What might be termed Uncle Sam's "case" is thus set forth in a Washington dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*:

"American war-ships first entered Chinese waters for the purpose of protecting Americans shortly after the Revolvtionary War. Since that time ships of one sort or other constantly have been maintained on the Chinese coastal waters and in the interior.

"Treaties granting the United States the right to pursue Chinese pirates into the interior waters of China and such other rights as have accrued as the result of our long-estabished policy of protecting American life and property in China form the basic grounds for the American policy of patrolling the Yangtze and other Chinese rivers with American war-ships, explains the State Department. As long as the Chinese Government is unable to protect American life from the lawless acts of Chinese bandits, the gunboats are necessary.

"At present, say Washington officials, the United States maintains an Asiatic fleet based at Manila. This includes two gunboat patrols of six or seven vessels each, which patrol the waters of the interior of China. One is based at Canton and is known as the South China patrol; the other is based at Shanghai and is called the Yangtze River patrol."

China and the Treaty Powers

J. F OIESEN*
Late Danish Minister to China

IT has been represented to me that there exists a considerable degree of misapprehension or lack of comprehension with regard to the points at issue in China's claim to restoration of national sovereignty in relation to existing treaties with foreign powers and to foreign communities residing within her borders, and I have been asked to state the main points on which China bases her claim, what may be said for or against it, what is the attitude of the Treaty Power Governments concerned and of their subjects residing in China, what is the present status of the negotiations on the subject, and what are the prospective results of these negotiations.

Major Contentions of Chinese

Considering the wide scope of the subject, it will be impossible within the limits of a short paper to give much more than a mere outline of the principal features of the case, so far as *all* Treaty Powers collectively are concerned. Bearing this limitation in mind we may state the major contentions of the Chinese as follows:

The existing treaties entered into prior to the Great War are unilateral, oppressive to China and discriminating in favor of the foreigner. Specifically, resentment is specially felt against the following treaty provisions: (1) the fixed customs tariff which cannot be revised or increased without the unanimous consent of each and every one of the Treaty Powers concerned; (2) the extraterritoriality of foreigners, placing them under the jurisdiction of their own national authorities and thereby impugning the sovereignty of the Chinese Government; (3) the foreign residential Concessions and self-governing Settlements at Treaty Ports, where, although a great part of the taxpayers may be Chinese, these have hitherto had no part or voice in the administration.

Another cause of special resentment among the younger Chinese who have been educated abroad or in the universities and mission schools in China is that the Maritime Customs Service is under foreign administration. For even though the bulk of the employees are Chinese, the fact that the senior appointments are held by foreigners and that the control of the revenue has been handed over to the foreign Inspectorate for the liquidation of China's external and internal loans appears to be particularly unpleasant to the youth of China.

Other sources of umbrage or grievance there are to which the Chinese attach great importance, but being either of a nature that calls for direct negotiations between China and one or another single government, or appertaining to the pursuits of individuals or groups of foreign residents in China, they do not come within the purview of general international diplomatic negotiation and can not be fittingly regarded as having a place in this paper. I shall therefore confine myself to the major heads already mentioned.

Tariff Autonomy a Serious Grievance

Tariff Autonomy. First of these, the fixed customs tariff, has for a period of upwards of eighty years deprived China of tariff autonomy. This is most assuredly a just and serious grievance. Not alone because the rate of duty, being only a nominal 5% *ad valorem*, has been insufficient to meet the growing needs of the government—needs growing directly out of the impact of foreign intercourse—but because it left China without the means of protecting her home industries. This has now been recognised by all the Treaty Powers concerned, for the first thing that happened in Peking last October after the opening of the Tariff Conference, called in pursuance of the provisions of the Washington Convention of 1921 to increase the tariff from 5% to 7½% on ordinary imports and to 10% on luxuries, was that the Chinese demand for tariff autonomy was almost precipitately accepted in principle and is scheduled to come into effect in 1929. In the meanwhile a tariff far exceeding the 7½% and 10% accorded in 1921 has been virtually agreed to by all but one or two of the Powers, who have entered into separate negotiations for provisional mutual rates. This long-standing grievance may therefore be regarded as disposed of in a manner that transcends all expectations that the Chinese negotiators could have brought to the Conference.

Extraterritoriality. The second grievance, the extraterritoriality of foreigners in China, is now in the hands of another international commission, likewise called for by the Washington Convention. The object of this commission is to find out whether Chinese laws, courts of justice, and prison conditions accord with Western standards and to report to their respective governments there anent. It will therefore devolve upon the foreign government to decide whether or when they will relinquish jurisdiction over their citizens or subjects resident in China. Thus far nothing has transpired as to the deliberations or opinions of the commissioners, nor is it likely that anything will until their reports come to be dealt with by their respective home governments.

Many Europeans Under Chinese Jurisdiction

At one time all foreigners in China enjoyed the privilege of extraterritoriality; even citizens whose own countries were not Treaty Powers would be taken under the aegis of one or another Treaty-Power consul's protection. But such is no longer the case. Several of the large nations of Europe have lost the privilege: Germany and Austria when China joined the Allies in the Great War, and Russia when China denounced her treaties with that country after the fall of the Kerensky Government. The new nations that arose in Europe after the Great War, such as Czechoslovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia, etc., are without the pale of extraterritoriality, as China has firmly refused to make new treaties conceding the privilege, while Germany, Austria and Soviet Russia have made new treaties formally renouncing it. Thus a very large number of Europeans are now already under Chinese jurisdiction. It is significant, however, that German residents in China have combined to settle all questions in dispute amongst themselves by arbitration, thus avoiding recourse to Chinese law courts, though being, of course, answerable to these for any breaches of law or for claims upon them from subjects of China or other nations.

A large number of American and British Protestant missionaries have publicly declared themselves willing to forego the rights that extraterritoriality confers, though dissentient voices are also heard amongst them. But among the other sections of foreign residents, who still enjoy the boon of their own country's jurisdiction, the opinion is virtually unanimous that so long as China remains in her present chaotic state, and until order is restored under a thoroughly established government, the question of extraterritoriality should be left in abeyance.

False Conception on Extraterritoriality

I thing it should be emphasized in this connection that the belief held by the young patriots of China, that extraterritoriality was extorted by force, is not borne out by the records. On the contrary, it would appear that it was due to the reluctance of the Chinese authorities to have anything to do with the troublesome and, in the case of sailors ashore, often turbulent foreigners. Long before the first treaty was made the Chinese authorities had segregated the foreign merchants who were permitted to trade at Canton and had placed them and their ships under the supervision of the so-called Chinese Hong Merchants who were responsible for the good conduct of their foreign charges. When treaties came to be made the foreign consuls simply succeeded to the functions of the Hong Merchants in so far as the conduct of their nationals was concerned. And while it may be assumed that the foreigners preferred to have the benefit of their own laws and usages, there is no evidence to show that the Mandarins were not equally pleased with an arrangement that absolved them from unwonted cares. Indeed, it is only of recent years, since the younger generation of Chinese students have come to realize that the principle of sovereignty is involved, that the question has been raised and has become an acute issue.

Foreign Settlements. The third grievance we have to consider refers to the self-governing foreign communities in the so-called Concessions or Settlements at a number of the Treaty Ports. The difference between a Concession and a Settlement is this, that in a Concession the consul of the nation to which the ground was originally ceded for residential purposes is the local overlord, responsible only to his minister at Peking and his home government, though the work of administering the area is delegated to a Municipal Council elected by the land renters who hold their titles on long lease. Other foreigners can acquire leaseholds on equal terms with the citizens or subjects of the nation owning the Concession, but Chinese can hold property only in the name of a foreigner, and in some cases, where the ground is very limited, are entirely excluded from residence or occupation. In the Settlements, on the other hand, the Municipal Council functions under the Court of Consuls of all nationalities, who on their part are responsible to the Diplomatic Corps in Peking. Here again all foreigners can register ownership of land and Chinese can only register their property in the name of a foreigner. All, however, are subject to equal taxation for the maintenance of police, roads, fire brigade, and public utilities generally.

Countries Holding Concessions

The foreign countries holding Concessions are Belgium (one), France (four), Great Britain (five), Italy (one) and Japan (two). Austria, Germany and Russia also held Concessions formerly, but forfeited them when their treaties were denounced as already mentioned with respect to ex-

*Reprinted from the Proceedings of the Academy of Political Science, N. Y.

traterritoriality. America also at one time held Concessions at Shanghai and at Tientsin but voluntarily relinquished them, the one at Tientsin being virtually merged in the British Concession, while the one at Shanghai was joined to the British Settlement and the two converted into what has since been known as the International Settlement.

Situation Changed by Increased Trade

Originally these Concessions and Settlements were set apart by the Chinese authorities, usually in an isolated locality and at some distance from the Chinese town, apparently with the object of segregation and of obviating friction between foreigners and natives. But the growth of trade following upon the opening of a port to foreign commerce naturally drew into or around the foreign Concessions and Settlements vast numbers of Chinese, with whom trading instinct and capacity amount to positive genius. The result was that in some places, Shanghai for instance, the Chinese population of the foreign Settlement outnumbers the foreign element by about a hundred to one.

Naturally, the ground set apart for the occupation of foreigners was not of the most valuable. In most cases its intrinsic value was next to nothing. Taking Shanghai as the most conspicuous example, the Settlement area consisted of low-lying swampy ground barely raised above ordinary tide level and intersected by noisome drainage canals. But flanking the river front it was most suitable for shipping purposes. The foreign settlers set to work and raised the ground built roads, and, as time passed, introduced every form of modern improvement, and by their enterprise, untiring energy, wise government and the investment of billions of money in buildings, factories, wharves, docks and shipping have created a city ranking with some of the largest in the world and promising before many years to stand with the very first. That this phenomenal progress is directly due to the foreigners cannot be controverted, but it must also be emphasized that indirectly a large share of the success must be credited to the Chinese: the integrity, solidity and trading genius of their merchants, the sobriety, docility and tireless industry of their workmen, the stolid reliability of their seamen, and so on throughout the whole range of trades and occupations. And for the defrayal of the enormous municipal expenditure it must be borne in mind that the Chinese contribute from eighty to ninety per cent of the taxes.

Begin to Take Interest in Government

For many years the Chinese dwellers within the foreign settlements were quite content to follow their various trades and avocations without thought of sharing in the cares and responsibilities of administration. They enjoyed the peace and prosperity, the security of life and property and the freedom from illicit taxation afforded by a well ordered regime. But with the fall of the Imperial Government, the establishment of a Republic and the awakening of national consciousness, voices began to be heard calling for representation in the governing body, the Municipal Council, and these voices continued to grow in volume. The cry was taken up by the energetic and vocal student organizations, who have made it one of the leading items in their agitatorial campaign for restitution of national sovereignty. No longer content with mere representation in the council, many of the students now clamor for the total abrogation of foreign-governed Concessions and Settlements. This applies more particularly to the International Settlement of Shanghai, which is by far the most populous and important, but also in general, *mutatis mutandis*, to the foreign Concessions and Settlements at other ports. The minimum of their demands now is that Chinese landowners and taxpayers shall be represented in proportion to the amount of taxes paid by them. This would mean the virtual if not complete elimination of foreign participation in the control and administration of the great city the foreigners have created and would place in jeopardy the vast commercial, banking, shipping and industrial enterprises in which foreigners have invested such enormous sums of foreign capital. Such a course would be most unreasonable and unjust and would surely not be backed by the more sober and substantial sections of the Chinese business men or by sage and enlightened Chinese statesmen, who would discern in such a measure, both directly and indirectly, untold injury to both individual and national Chinese interests.

Proposals for Representation are Made

But that the Chinese are justly and reasonably entitled to a fair share of representation is now generally admitted and proposals to that end in respect of Shanghai have already been submitted to the Chinese Government for approval and acceptance. And the Shanghai example will doubtless be followed at the other ports. It may therefore be hoped that this thorny question will soon be laid at rest and this virulent source of irritation thereby permanently removed.

In connection with the Shanghai International Settlement should be mentioned the subject of the Mixed Court. This court for the trial of Chinese delinquents, the adjudication of claims of foreigners against Chinese, etc., has, since the Revolution of 1911, functioned under the auspices of the foreign Municipal Council, the Chinese judge being appointed and paid by the Council, instead of being appointed by the Chinese Government, as had previously been the case. This usurpation caused great dissatisfaction among the local Chinese. But since it has been announced that the wish of the Chinese to have the court restored to Chinese control has been agreed to, it seems unnecessary now to dwell further on the subject.

The History of Chinese Customs

Foreign Administration of Customs. With regard to the Chinese Maritime Customs the younger generation of Chinese clamor for the dismissal of the foreign administration claiming that the customs have been "seized" by, and the revenue subverted to the uses of, foreign imperialistic powers. It may be said at once that nothing could be farther from the fact. In 1859 the customs at the three or four ports then open to foreign trade came under temporary foreign supervision for the collection of a war indemnity which the Imperial Government could not pay in cash. When at the end of a year or two the indemnity had been collected, the Imperial Government was astonished at the celerity with which so large an amount had been received from foreign trade, and having thus had its eyes opened to this new means of replenishing its exhausted exchequer, the government invited the temporary foreign supervisors to continue the collection of revenue. This was the inception of the Foreign Inspectorate General of the Chinese Maritime Customs which has continued to this day. From 1860 until sometime in the nineties the Chinese Government was free at any moment to dispense with the services of the foreign Inspector General and his staff but found it profitable to retain a service which for integrity, efficiency, zeal and loyalty to its Chinese employers has ever challenged the admiration and unstinted approval of all who are acquainted with its manifold and beneficent activities for the furtherance of friendly international relations, commerce and navigation, the publication of trade statistics and other useful knowledge concerning the resources and industries of China. But perhaps first and foremost it is valued because it has ever been the chief, and to-day remains the sole bulwark of China's national credit. It is not too much to say that without the guarantee of the Foreign Inspectorate General of Customs the bond issues of the Chinese Government, instead of being held as gilt-edged securities, would hardly be worth the paper they are printed on.

Customs Revenue Pledged as Security

When in the nineties the Chinese Government began to seek loans in foreign markets the customs revenue was pledged as security, and the loan contracts stipulated that, pending repayment, the foreign administration of the customs should continue to function, and this contractual stipulation was renewed on the occasion of every new loan until the customs revenue was pledged up to the hilt. It is therefore the bounden duty of the Chinese Government to maintain the Foreign Inspectorate until its pledges are redeemed. It wan by the government's voluntary desire and acts that the foreign Inspectorate has been sustained. Furthermore, is 1913 the new republican government placed the foreign Inspector General of Customs in sole charge of the customs revenue for the purpose of amortization and ultimate liquidation of China's outstanding foreign loans, and in 1921, when the revenue showed a surplus over and above the requirements of the foreign loans, the government entrusted to him all future surpluses to be used by him for the service of Chinese internal loans.

China could therefore not now denounce these obligations without hopelessly discrediting herself in the eyes of the world. She would by such a step declare herself irretrievably bankrupt. And I feel sure that neither her sober senior statesmen, her bankers nor her substantial merchants would for a moment entertain or countenance such a step. The clamor on this subject of the young, inexperienced and irresponsible patriots may therefore safely be left to wear itself out.

Grievances Being Righted

It thus appears that of the four major grievances I set out to discuss, two are in a fair way of being satisfactorily settled, the third is under investigation and will also undoubtedly in time meet with a just and even generous solution, while the fourth is seen to be unfounded, the cause for complaint being the handiwork of the Chinese Government, both during the Empire and the Republic. Concerning the other grievances earlier referred to as requiring negotiation with individual governments and not coming within the scope of general international treatment, it may be hoped that these may find a solution in the near future to the mutual satisfaction of those concerned.

Throughout the Western world has sprung up of recent years a widespread interest in and sympathy for China; for her age-long history, civilization and culture, her lofty

China's Case at the Institute of Politics

BY C. F. REMER

DURING the 1926 session of the Institute of Politics enough attention was paid to China to satisfy the most enthusiastic student of the Far East and the difficulty of the subject was sufficiently emphasized to satisfy even the observer in China who is likely to be scornful of solutions of the China problem evolved at conferences far from the actual turmoil on the Yangtze. A general conference on the Far East under the leadership of Professor Blakeslee of Clark University met twice a week and gave much attention to China and Chinese relations. China did not go unmentioned in other general conferences. I happened to drop in on one which was announced as having to do with food and raw materials, expecting to hear about wheat and coal, I found as lively a discussion of the problems presented by the population of China as might have been carried on had China been the scheduled subject. But the center of interest for those who knew China was the China Round Table which met three times a week and gave exclusive attention to China and the relations between China and the other nations. It is natural, since we were meeting in the United States, that the discussions in both the general conference and the China round table conference led up to and ended with the consideration of American policy in China and the Far East in the immediate future. I will come back to this subject later. I must first say something about the membership of the round table so that it will be understood how much at home an "old China hand" felt in such company.

Norton of Tsinghua, Chairman

The chairman of the round table was Mr. Henry K. Norton who will be remembered in China as a member of the staff of Tsinghua College and a frequent contributor to the columns of the *China Weekly Review*. Mr. Norton and his wife spent some time in Siberia during the troubled years after the close of the War and he has published a volume upon the Far Eastern Republic. Mr. Norton brought to the discussion a knowledge of China and of the history and policies of Russia in the Far East. The secretary of the conference was Professor C. G. Dittmer, now of the Department of Sociology at New York University, formerly professor of Sociology at Tsinghua. Mr. Dittmer is the author of one of the few real studies of the actual standard of living in China and he hopes to publish more on the subject.

Among the members of the round table and the speakers at its sessions were: Colonel Robert Dunlap of the U. S. Marine Corps, who has seen service in China; Mr. P. W. Kuo, formerly president of South Eastern University and now director of the China Institute in America; Mr. F. R. Eldridge of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington, who has written upon trade in the Far East; Miss Mary E. Wood of the Boone University Library and Library School; Mr. Carrington Goodrich of the China Medical Board, Peking, and now a member of the faculty of the Department of Chinese in Columbia University; Mr. J. A. Thomas formerly manager of the British American Tobacco Company in China and one of the organizers of the Chinese-American Bank of Commerce; Miss M. A. Hewitt, formerly of Anking; Mr. H. Saito, Japanese Consul General in New York City; Mr. H. H. Kung, who is a director of the work of Oberlin in China and has been for many years adviser to Governor Yen of Shansi; Professor Lewis Hodous of the Department of Chinese in Columbia University; Dr. E. H. Hume of Yale in China; Judge C. S. Lobengier, formerly of the United States Court for China; Dean Frederick E. Lee of the University of Maryland who served for some time as economist consul in China and has written upon Chinese money and banking; Mr. C. C. Batchelder of New York University who has spent some time in India, China, and the Philippines; Mr. C. H. Peake of the Department of History in Columbia University; Mr. Victor Yakhontoff, formerly major general in the Russian army, at one time military attache in Tokio, assistant secretary of war under Kerensky; and Mr. C. K. Edmunds, now of Johns Hopkins University who is well known for his educational and scientific work in China.

In addition there were students of international affairs, an executive secretary of a council on foreign relations, Chinese students from American universities and a director of world travel tours.

The Views of Experts

Professor Blakeslee's conference had as its secretary Prof. H. Duncan Hall, fomerly of the University of Sydney and now Professor of international relations at Syracuse University. Mr. Hall dropped in at more than one meeting and Mr. A. Mendelsohn-Bartholdy, who was lecturing on European affairs at the Institute, showed an interest in China and Chinese relations. Mr. Mendelsohn-Bartholdy believes that significant things may be learned about European powers by the study of the policies of these nations in regions outside the area of European civilization, as in Africa, to name the example which he used in his lectures. It is probable that this belief led him to take part in the discussions of the China Round Table.

I cannot hope to cover the subjects dealt with at the round table in any adequate fashion in a brief article. We started with "the validity of the republic," dealt next with foreign rights in China with the relations between China and the chief foreign powers, Great Britain, Japan, the United States, and Russia. After this we dealt with recent political, economic and social developments in China and returned in our closing meetings to the subject of foreign relations in the light of the possibilities of the immediate future. This will serve to indicate the general program. My readers would hardly thank me for taking them thru a long outline of the discussion on each of these points. I would be obliged to say many things that are too well known to all who are following the course of events in China to bear repetition. I shall, therefore, proceed to deal with certain aspects only of the discussions leaving it to be understood that I have omitted much that is common knowledge.

The Validity of the Republic

The conference opened, as I have said, with a discussion under the heading, "the validity of the republic." It was pointed out by Mr. Norton that the powers are dealing with China as a republic and he proposed to inquire "how much of a republic China really is." Mr. Norton would be the first to admit that China is China and must in any case be dealt with under whatever name. The comment upon this opening brought out much upon the present state of the Chinese government, the power of military leaders, the prevalence of soldiers, the absence of popular representation, illiteracy, and the absence of public opinion. This subject of public opinion was the occasion for a difference among the members of the round table which manifested itself from time to time through the course of the later discussions. Some maintained that a high percentage of illiteracy—the exact percentage was not the point at issue—meant that there could be no effective public opinion in China and others that public opinion was as powerful in China as in most other countries, the difference between China and a Western country being merely in the way in which information spreads. Those who maintained the absence of public opinion seemed to me to have too simple a view of the matter. They supposed that a real republic—it would have been clearer to say really popular government—was one in which the government was responsible to the people who were well informed by excellent newspapers and who expressed themselves at peaceful elections. It would be fairer in comparing the East and the West to set up a negative standard and to call governments representative in those countries in which public opinion prevents them from doing things that are generally unpopular. No one who knows China will deny that there is this sort of negative public opinion in the country. There are, in addition many examples of the power of the written word. Witness the power of Liang Chi-chao's pen when Yuan Shih-kai was making his drive for the throne. One cannot say that there is an effective public opinion in a country like the United States and that there is no public opinion in China. The question becomes one of more or less, of differences in the way public opinion functions. I have selected this debate upon public opinion for emphasis rather than the comments upon China's constitutions or upon militarism because it provoked discussion at Williamstown and may, for the same reasons, prove to be of wider interest.

Foreign Rights in China

The conference dealt next with foreign rights in China and in this discussion the keynote of the whole session was

---

philosophy, exquisite poetry and literature, marvelously beautiful and unendingly manifold arts, her genial, gentle, friendly and smiling people, whose quick intelligence, phenomenal industry, trustworthiness, frugality and cheerful acceptance of any and all vicissitudes have endeared them to all who have lived among them. What is more, all civilized governments have come to evince a spirit of real friendliness for China, of helpfulness, tolerance and forbearance in her present state of political travail. A chivalrous spirit of "sweet reasonableness" now inspires the attitude of the powers towards her and should eventuate in redressing so far as possible any just grievance and in assisting her to a rebirth worthy of her glorious past.

struck. It was the opinion of many that we ought to go slow in the giving up of extraterritoriality. There was, at the same time, no expression of unfriendliness or of ill will toward China. Patience was required. The members of the round table could be classifield in accordance with the degree of patience they seemed willing to exercise in dealing with China, in the case of the Westerners, or in dealing with the West, in the case of the Chinese members. At no time, either at this or at any other meeting, was the opinion put forth that the problems of extraterritoriality or of tariff autonomy were to be dealt with in the light of the commercial advantages or losses involved.

The Case of Great Britain

In presenting British relations with China, Mr. Norton pointed out that one of the outstanding developments of recent years has been the relative decline in the commercial importance of Great Britain. Great Britain, Japan, and the United States are now, he said, on a plane of commercial equality. This, he might have added, is one of the many consequences of the great war which hastened many developments of a similar sort in all parts of the world. In the discussion of the present boycott of British goods in south China, Mr. Norton's acquaintance with Russia and with Russian ambitions enabled him to steer the conference away from the easy explanation of the situation as due to the influence of the Bolsheviki.

Attention was given to the attitude of the British residents of Hongkong who desire, we were told, that their government adopt a more drastic policy in China while at the same time the British foreign office seems to be of the opinion that the day of the gun boat policy in China has passed. It is not difficult to explain this attitude of the British resident on the Chinese coast. He faces the unpleasant consequences of the endless troubles of China, the trade depression and the uncertain markets, he finds the government at Canton almost impossible to deal with, from his point of view, and when, into the bargain, he finds that his goods are being boycotted, he feels that something ought to be done and that it ought to be done in a positive and vigorous manner. The British foreign office, on the other hand, has a world of problems to face and knows much more accurately than the British resident in China the nature of British public opinion and of such public opinion as finds expression at Geneva.

Views of Those in China and Those at Home

This difference between the policy advocated by the British in China and by the British at home is no new thing. It is almost as old as British relations with China. It is of importance to Americans, however, because of the fact that the same difference is bound to arise, if it has not already arisen, in the case of American policy in China. There was some hint of this in the discussions of the round table. Dean Lee of the University of Maryland in commenting upon the desire of the British business interests for a policy which would disregard Chinese good will, remarked: "The good will of China as a commercial asset is vastly overrated. Only Chinese students and officials know of our action on the Boxer indemnity (that is, American action), and the officials regard it as an evidence of weakness rather than altruism."

Missionary Service Discussed

This is quite a different tone from that usually employed when the Boxer indemnity is referred to and from that usually employed when the business man or the official who knows China has occasion to deal with the work of the American missionaries in that country. The case of the missionary was eloquently set forth by Dr. E. H. Hume of Yale in China and the missionary's services to China were recounted. It has always been the feeling of the American who knew of our action in the case of the indemnity and of the many men who have spent their lives in missionary service that it would serve to create good will and good will the ordinary citizen was inclined to regard as something of importance in this world of unhappy international relations.

Of course good will is never to be directly counted on as a commercial asset. It is not to be supposed that the return of the indemnity funds or the work of the missionary was for the purpose of extending the market for American goods in China. I do not mean that the sale of American goods in China is not important or that business success in the Chinese field is not worth going after, Not at all. What I do mean is that squareness, generosity and neighborliness are justified whether they pay or not. In other words, I believe that the good will of China is of commercial advantage but that it would not be if the Chinese were all convinced that our acts in the past were chiefly for the purpose of creating such good will.

Importance of Unanimity

This is as good a place as any to pause for a moment and plead with the Americans who are interested in China not to allow their differences of opinion to cancel out any impression they may be able to make in the United States. The business man, the official, and the missionary are all interested in American relations with China and every bit of response which they can get among the people of the United States and of China is to be regarded as precious. The business man may regard the missionary as misguided and the sympathy of small congregations of church-goers in the Middle West for China as sentimental, but he may yet sigh for the time when Americans took some interest in China whether sentimental or not. The simple truth is that missions and trade have each an independent right to exist. The sooner the business man and the missionary concede that right to each other the better it will be for both.

And this enables me to go back to the other matter, that of the difference which appears from time to time between the opinion of Americans at home and Americans in China as to the policy we ought to pursue. The American commercial interests in China will make a grave mistake if they forget the wide interest in China which has been aroused by American missionaries from all parts of the United States. Professor Blakeslee at a general conference made this clear. American trade and American political policy in China will continue to be judged in this country in a fashion somewhat different from that of, say, trade with Germany or political relations with France, because of the many years of mission activity in that country.

(*To be continued in next week's issue of the Review*).

Chinese Students in Ford Service School

The above picture, reprinted from the *Literary Digest* N. Y. for October 16 shows Chinese students engaged in assembling a "flivver" in the Ford Service School, Detroit, Mich. There are more than a hundred Chinese students in the Ford School, each one being a candidate for the degree of M. F., "Master of Flivver."

U. S. S. Huron Retired from Far Eastern Service

The U. S. S. Huron, for the past seven years flagship of the American Asiatic fleet sailed from Shanghai on Saturday morning, Nov. 6 for manila, where the ship will be relieved by the U. S. S. Pittsburgh, which was formerly the Pennsylvania. The Pittsburgh is now on its way out to Manila and will be commissioned as flagship in December. The Huron is scheduled to sail for the United States early in January, making the trip by way of Guam, Midway and Honolulu, and according to report will be retired from service upon arrival at the Bremerton Navy Yard. The Huron was first commissioned for service as the South Dakota on January 27, 1908 and during the World War served as a troop convoy, establishing a record for convoying 81,000 men from the United States to France.

IT'S ON NOW

Sincere's SPECIAL SALE has many attractive bargains for the economical shopper.

While the sale continues, substantial reductions are made in all departments.

SINCERE CO., LTD.

Shanghai's Premier Department Store

Nanking and Chekiang Roads, Shanghai

THE WING ON CO., LTD.

Announcing——

SPECIAL SALE

Now in Progress

GREAT REDUCTIONS

(In All Departments)

THE WING ON CO., LTD.

NANKING ROAD SHANGHAI

The Chinese Embroidery Industry

BY CONSUL-GENERAL E. S. CUNNINGHAM

(*In the U. S. Commerce Reports*)

BEFORE foreigners entered China, the making of embroidery was an established industry, in which highly-skilled workers were engaged. The efficiency of the Chinese in this field, therefore, is much greater than in activities entirely new to them. The impermanence of the material used is alone responsible for the nonexistence of very ancient Chinese embroidery. The earliest specimen on exhibition, assigned to the eighth century, is a large religious composition. It is certain, however, that embroidering was done in China at a very much earlier date.

The Chinese have a practically unlimited wealth of mythological, religious, symbolic, and legendary material from which to draw for designs. Textiles, tapestried and embroidered, from early times have been in constant demand for officials' robes and for temple hangings, altar cloths, processional banners, priests' robes, and the like, their use frequently determining the design.

Modern Embrodery Introduced About 30 Years Ago

Modern embroidery in China, made according to European patterns, is a very recent development, having been first introduced and fostered by the missionaries about 30 years ago. Before 1920, old Chinese embroidery on silk was practically the only form exported commercially. Since then the trade has grown enormously and now consists principally of embroidery on linen or ramie cloth. China, in 1925, ranked first as a source of United States imports of drawn work, and third as a source for embroidery on linen or ramie. Practically no linen laces are produced, the principal kinds being made from cotton sewing thread.

United States Imports of Chinese Lace and Embroidery

It is impossible to give Chinese export statistics, as the bulk of this large trade passes through the post office, and no record is made of its volume or value. The following table shows United States figures for lace and embroidered articles imported from China during 1924, 1925, and the first six months of 1926:

United States imports of lace and embroidery from China

Item	1924	1925	First 6 months of 1926
Cotton:			
Wearing apparel wholly or partly of lace or embroidery, or, beaded	$36,000	$10,000	$1,000
Handkerchiefs and mufflers, lace trimmed and embroiderd	19,000	44,000	11,000
Handmade lace	1,813,000	1,452,000	496,000
Articles made in part of lace	262,000	315,000	151,000
Embroidery	45,000	31,000	31,000
All other lace and embroidery	176,000	179,000	58,000
Total	2,351,000	2,031,000	748,000
Flax, ramie, etc.:			
Handkerchiefs, made of lace or embroidered, etc	$22,000	$28,000	$11,000
Embroidery and embroidered articles	322,000	891,000	476,000
Lace, drawn work, etc	300,000	561,000	296,000
Total	644,000	1,480,000	783,000
Silk:			
Wearing apparel, embroidered, etc., or of lace	153,000	102,000	62,000
Handkerchiefs and mufflers, embroidered or lace trimmed	4,000	7,000	2,000
Lace and lace articles	68,000	20,000	13,000
Embroidery	179,000	188,000	97,000
Total	404,000	317,000	174,000
Total lace and embroidery	3,399,000	3,828,000	1,705,000

Old Embroidery Still Exported—Cantonese Shawls

There is still conducted an export trade in old Chinese embroideries on silk and such articles as Mandarin coats and skirts, scarfs, wall hangings, and Manchu collars. The number of these pieces obtainable, of course, is decreasing. The making of Mandarin coats for export (in imitation of the genuine) is carried on in and near Peking, and some of these products make their way to Shanghai.

There is a large trade in Cantonese embroidered silk shawls. These were first made under the direction of the Spanish in Canton, and are now produced in large quantities for export to the United States and Spain. Several firms in Shanghai specialize in this activity.

Little Embroidered Underwear Goes to United States

Little embroidered underwear is exported commercially to the United States. Chinese goods can not compete with underwear made in the Philippines and brought into the United States free of duty. The change in fashions also can not be followed, owing to the length of time necessary for the importation of materials, embroidering, and exportation of the finished product. Embroidered underwear, especially of silk, has a large local sale to foreigners resident in Shanghai and to tourists, and a certain amount is exported to Canada and other countries.

Table and Bed Linen Most Promising for Export

The bulk of the embroidery exported, however, is made up in the form of table and bed linen and often trimmed with drawn work or lace insertion and edging. This kind has had the largest growth, and is considered to offer the most promising field.

One of the later and more elaborate forms is the large so-called "banquet cloth," which in America may bring up to $1,000. Other single made-up pieces are bedspreads, runners, scarfs, and tea cloths. The finest work, especially found in table cloths, is of imported linen, which is embroidered and to which Venetian cutwork medallions are added. This cutwork is largely produced in the Shanghai district. The edging is usually of filet lace.

The mosaic work, which comes from Swatow, is formed by the cutting of small holes in the cloth in such a manner as to form a design, and requires more time than any other lace or embroidery.

Cross-Stitch Adapted to Modern Work

Except for cross-stitch, the Chinese have not been able to draw upon any source of their own for modern designs or types. As an old Chinese pattern, the cross-stitch was found chiefly in monocolor work. Turning it to linen, and in color contrasts picturing figures, lanterns, and pagodas, a considerable market has been developed. It is now made on linen, Chinese grass cloth, and linen huck, a material used for the so-called guest towels. Peking has the reputation of shipping the best grade of cross-stitch at present made in the country, although the largest quantities do not originate there. The handkerchiefs made in the vicinity of Swatow form one of China's largest items in this type of goods, and it is estimated that 200,000 dozen were exported last year. This work is done on cotton.

Materials Used for Embroidery

Much of the embroidery is done on ramie cloth (also called grass cloth or China linen). This material is made from ramie fiber, of which there are a number of different qualities, Another source for linen as a basis for embroidery work is Ireland. An import duty of 5 per cent ad valorem is levied on linen imported into China, but at the time of importation a permit is issued to the importer allowing him to export the same linen free during a period of one year from date of issue.

Originality of Design Difficult

Most of the patterns are furnished by New York houses and, generally, the same ones are used repeatedly. The Chinese tend to debase a pattern, which, it must be remembered, is foreign to them. It is difficult to keep a design for the exclusive use of one firm.

There are certain kinds of embroidery which the Chinese are not able to duplicate, such as Madeira and Cyprian, although reports from Madeira indicate that several houses there have turned their attention to China as a field for the future. Of course, no original work along this line can be expected. All patterns must be supplied, and care must be taken lest they be altered in some detail by workers who do not understand the design. Italian styles have served as the most important specimens for Chinese designers, there being, in fact, little present work that is not of the Italian type.

Business Transacted Through "Comprador"

Because of the general inexperience of foreigners doing business in China, it has become a long-established custom to transact business through a Chinese "comprador," who acts as native sales manager, banker (guarantees payment on the part of native firms), and general manager of the native force. In the last-named capacity, his activity varies, as follows:

In some cases the comprador has his own so-called "factory," where he keeps materials and patterns which he furnishes to the workers, who almost invariably do the actual

STEEL

The Backbone of Civilization

Like many other arts, the knowledge of smelting and working in iron came from the East.

The extensive use of the celebrated "wootz," or steel of India, for the famous Damascus sword-blades is striking proof of the ancient civilization of India.

The hieroglyphics recording the civilization of ancient Egypt carved on their obelisks and temples of porphyry are supposed to have been made with tools of this same Indian steel.

The Roman colonists in Britain left the imprint of their civilization on England largely because they were the first makers of iron on any large scale in that country.

It was the "smith" or armourer in Saxon days who was, as it were, the rivet that held society together. He was a nail-maker and horseshoer—made spades and hoes for the farmer, bolts and fastenings for the lord's castle, gates and chains for his draw-bridge. The civilization of his time revolved around his ability to work in steel.

Today our travel on land, sea or by air depends on steel. Our sky-scrapers, our watchsprings—our dreadnaughts, our motor-boats—our frontiers, our fences—our telegraph system—our pleasures and our protection—all depend upon steel.

Steel is the symbol of civilization. Hand in hand civilization and steel open and broaden the channels of intercourse among nations and aid in the establishment of that closer friendship among nations which is civilization.

United States Steel Products Co.

30 Church Street, New York, N. Y.

Sole Distributors for

CARNEGIE STEEL CO.
ILLINOIS STEEL CO.
AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE CO.
AMERICAN SHEET & TINPLATE CO.
THE LORAIN STEEL CO.
AMERICAN BRIDGE CO.
NATIONAL TUBE CO.
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & RAILROAD CO.
MINNESOTA STEEL CO.
CANADIAN STEEL CORPORATION

Branches and warehouses in all the principal cities of the world

UNION BUILDING 1 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI, CHINA

YUSEN BLDG., MARUNOUCHI
TOKYO, JAPAN

embroidering in their own homes. The workers employed in the "factory" sew lace on the embroidered pieces, make them up, and launder them ready for shipment. The comprador, in addition to selling to one or more large exporting firms, may have a store in Shanghai where he carries on a local retail trade.

In other cases the comprador does not run a "factory," but buys from many different dealers, each one of whom farms out the work to the embroiderers. These dealers sometimes work on contract—they agree to furnish so many hundred dozen pieces of a certain pattern at a certain price. More often, however, they furnish their own patterns and speculate on the chance of selling the finished product at a profit. Frequently foreign firms sell linen and thread to dealers, who then retail the embroidered pieces to the same firms. No stocks are carried, and a large proportion of the work is manufactured to order.

The great trouble with this method is lack of supervision. The best work, therefore, is usually done in convents, and very little is exported commercially. The only check upon poor work is the examination usually given the embroidery by the purchasing firm. It is inspected by the piece, and, in some cases, inferior work is rejected. Dealers are usually paid in cash.

Earnings of Workers Small

The earnings of the workers vary with the district and with the ability of the individual. All work is paid for by the piece. In a great many cases the workers have other occupations and do the embroidering in their spare time. The work is largely done by women and childern, although some men are employed. The earnings of a worker in the Shanghai district may range from 10 Mexican cents to 50 cents (approximately $0.05 to $0.25) a day. Somewhat higher wages are paid in Shanghai than in the outports, since the standard of living is higher, but fewer difficulties in shipping are presented to the exporter.

Embroidery Trans-shipped at Shanghai Largely for United States

According to reliable estimates, about 80 per cent of the embroidery exported from China goes to the United States, principally to New York and San Francisco. The greater portion of all the embroidery made in the country for export is trans-shipped at Shanghai, where there are innumerable retail stores—some dealing in real Chinese embroideries, ancient and modern; others in embroidered table and bed linen, towels, handkerchiefs, babies' caps, dressess, pillows, and the like; and still others specializing in women's embroidered underwear, blouses, and dresses. There are also many large exporting houses in Shanghai, dealing largely in embroidered table and bed linen, as well as many people, undoubtedly, who export on a small scale.

Competition is keen, both among the Chinese and foreigners. The present situation in the embroidery industry, however, is very favorable. The export market reports strength in all sections and the Shanghai establishments are making preparations in an endeavor to meet the demand.

U. S. Election Results

According to latest news from Washington the Congressional elections on Nov. 4 resulted in the next Senate being composed of 47 Democrats, 1 Farmer-Labor Party and 48 Republicans, of whom 8 are insurgents. The next House of Representatives will have 41 more Republicans than Democrats. The Democrats gained 7 Senators and 11 members of the House of Representatives. The most notable defeats were Senator Wm. M. Butler of Massachusetts, chairman of the Republican National Committee and the only candidate that President Coolidge personally recommended for re-election; Senator James W. Wadsworth of New York; Senator John W. Harreld of Oklahoma; Senator Geo. H. Williams of Missouri, Senator Ralph Cameron of Arizona; Senator Pepper of Pennsylvania; Senator McKinley of Illinois and L. B. Hannah of North Dakota.

Among the various contests for state governorships, the most notable Democratic victory was that of Gov. Al. Smith of New York who received a pleurality of 300,000 thus making him a leading Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Mrs. Nellie Ross, Governor of Wyoming was defeated by a Republican. Mrs. Langley was elected to the House of Representatives from Kentucky.

In the various referendums on the prohibition question, the "wets" were generally victorious, New York, Illinois, Wisconsin, California, Missouri and Nevada joining the wet column by large majorities. The drys won Ohio and Colorado. The vote on the question of prohibition was of no significance except as an expression of opinion on the question of national prohibition as at present enforced.

The Prince and the Fossil Tooth

BY JOHN REID.

A Crown Prince and the oldest human fossil tooth ever found were introduced in one evening to a Peking audience on October 22, 1926, in the Rockefeller Foundation auditorium.

When The Crown Prince Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden and the Crown Princess decided to visit China, as well as the United States and Japan, the world did not know that this archaeological prince would attend a meeting of epochal importance to science.

Probably he would rather have missed seeing America and Japan—however much he was officially entertained—than to fail to appear at the announcement party for the Peking Man, whose tooth, the only remnant found, proves that he is at least 500,000 years old—the oldest human being yet discovered.

The Crown Prince of Sweden had the further satisfaction of knowing that his own countrymen had a conspicuous and prominent part in the finding of this ancient man, who is just as old as, if not older than, the famous Piltdown Man of Sussa, England, the Heidelberg Man of Germany and the ape-man Pithecanthropus Erectus of Java.

"The Peking Man"

The fossil tooth of the Peking Man was found, with stone implements and fossil animal remains, in a cave within twenty-five miles of the capital of China. The animal fossils indicated, as did the strata in which they were buried, that the Peking Man lived in the later Tertiary geological period—between 500,000 and 1,000,000 years ago.

China, therefore, has suddenly become one of the most important areas in the world for scientists—especially for men who are tracing the history of man back into the dim past when North America and most of Europe were covered by huge glaciers.

The discoveries already made in Mongolia by the American expeditions under the leadership of Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews for the Museum of Natural History of New York proved that animals were numerous in north-east Asia at a very early date—that Mongolia perhaps was the cradle of the earth, the Garden of Eden.

The finding of this fossil tooth of a man in strata older than located anywhere else in the world up-to-date proves that man, as well as mammal, may have been born in Asia, somewhere between the present Himalaya Mountains of India and Tibet and the region around Peking. China is beginning to take interest in her place in the world of science, as well as in the League of Nations.

Prince Attends Joint Meeting

The Swedish Crown Prince was introduced and welcomed at a joint meeting of two societies, the Geological Society and the Peking Society of Natural History, and the Peking Union Medical College, which is associated with the Rockefeller China Medicial Board. The announcement of the startling discovery was made at the same joint meeting.

Dr. J. G. Andersson of Sweden, who had the honor of making the announcement, was the man who, in the summer of 1921, located the new famous cavern, situated in the limestone ledges of Choukoutien, less than 25 miles southwest of Peking. The actual discoverer of the human tooth, however, was an Austrian, Dr. O. Zdansky, who was working for the Geological Survey of China and for the Swedish research committee of which the Crown Prince is chairman.

Austrian Makes Excavations

The excavations were made by Dr. Zdansky, but the fossil bones were not determined until they reached the palaeontological laboratory in the University of Uppsala, Sweden, where Professor Wiman carefully freed the material from adhering rock and discovered the presence of the Peking tooth. The news was withheld from publication for two weeks until the Crown Prince could personally attend the famous meeting when the world should be told.

Among the interested audience was Dr. Teilhard de Chardin, discoverer of the tooth of the Piltdown Man in England. The Peking Man is just as old and, as seems likely, even older. Pere Teilhard de Chardin and his colleague, Pere F. Licent, perhaps deserve a good deal of the credit for concentrating on north China as a spot where ancient human and mammal fossils might be found. They unearthed stone-age implements, made by man, and thus attracted attention from America and Sweden.

The New (Third Edition)

WHO'S WHO IN CHINA

Biographies of Chinese

What Do You Know About Such Men As The Following?

Chang Kia-ngau
Chang Hsueh-liang
Chao Heng-ti
S. U. Zau
Chun Shut-kai
Ch'en Chin-tao
Chen Chiung-ming
Chan Lim-pak
Tcheng-loh
Eugene Chen
Chi Hsieh-yuan
Chiang Monlin
Kungpah King
Chu Pao-san
Chu Shao-hsin
Y. Y. Tsu
Chang Chung-chang
Feng Yu-hsiang
Fu Siao-en
G. Zay Wood
Sir Robert Hotung
Y. S. Ziar
Hsiung Hsi-ling
George Hsu
Sao-ke Alfred Sze
C. T. Wang
Jabin Hsu
Singloh Hsu
Fong F. Sec
Wu Pei-fu
C. C. Wang
Tung Hsien-kung
C. C. Wu

These are but a few names selected at random from the hundreds appearing in the new edition of "Who's Who In China." It is important that you should know something about the educational training and accomplishments of these and the other men of affairs in China.

Order Your Copy To-day

A Valuable Addition To Your Library

The New Third Edition of **WHO'S WHO IN CHINA** contains over 1000 pages with the biographies and photographs of the leaders of the present day in China.

Printed on good grade book paper and suitably bound in imitation leather, the new edition of **WHO'S WHO IN CHINA** will make a valuable addition to home or office library.

If you are interested in China, whether in business, missionary or teaching enterprises you can't afford to be without one of these books.

Price Mex $8

(Post paid)

The

China Weekly Review

Millard Publishing Company

4 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai

Orders may by placed with leading book stores in all parts of the Far East or may be placed direct with the publishers

International Banking Corporation

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits U. S. $14,000,000.00

Owned by the National City Bank of New York.

Head Office:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

London Office:
36 BISHOPSGATE, E. C.

BRANCHES:

BARCELONA	MADRID
BATAVIA	MANILA
BOMBAY	OSAKA
CALCUTTA	PEKING
CANTON	RANGOON
CEBU	SAN FRANCISCO
DAIREN	SHANGHAI
HANKOW	SINGAPORE
HARBIN	TIENTSIN
HONGKONG	TOKIO
KOBE	YOKOHAMA

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts and Savings Bank accounts opened and Fixed Deposit in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

We are also able to offer our Customers the services of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of Europe, South America, and in the West Indies.

D. B. Clark, *Manager.*

1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

China New Cradle of Man

The discoveries since then of the American expeditions to Mongolia and of the Swedish excavations near Peking have clearly proven that man and mammal not only existed in north China nearly a million years ago together but that the theory of China being the cradle of the human race is based on fact not yet disputed. Until older human fossils are found elsewhere, China may continue to boast being the oldest land where man has lived.

Dr. Andersson, who now holds the chair of archaeological research in the University of Stockholm, Sweden, declared that there was ample proof for the statement that a uniform culture existed during the Stone Age in the territory stretching from the Mediterranean to the Pacific. The gigantic ostrich, the rhinoceros and two different types of man had apparently occupied this same belt during the same period.

Dr. Davidson Black, head of the Department of Anatomy of the Peking Union Medical College, described the two teeth, as shown in photographs just received from Sweden, as clearly indicating their human and not animal origin. They belonged to a man and not to an anthropoid ape type, such as the famous Java specimen. He also added that evidence found in and around the cave in which the teeth were buried showed that they dated from a fixed period.

The Peking Man, unlike the Piltdown Man of England, could be located, geologically speaking because the surroundings of the cave and fossil animal remains inside it established the age in which he lived as either late Tertiary or early Pleistocene. Among the animal fossils in the cave near Peking were the bones of a sabre-toothed tiger, an early type of the true horse, and a thickhorned deer.

German Purchases an Old Tooth in 1903

In the year 1903, according to Prof. A. W. Grabau, chief palaeontologist of the Chinese Geological Survey, the German Max Schlosser, who is still writing on Chinese fossils and teaching Chinese students in Munich, described a much-worn human tooth purchased in a Peking drug shop, the appearance of which suggested a very great age, geologically speaking; namely, the later Tertiary period.

The origin of this tooth, however, was so doubtful that little attention was given it by the scientific world. "Now comes the startling discovery," says Dr. Grabau, "of the actual fossil human teeth from undisturbed deposits in the vicinity of Peking and obtained under conditions which exclude all doubt as to their vast antiquity. To those accustomed to think in terms of geological chronology it will come almost as a shock that the age of the deposits in which these teeth are found has been placed in the upper Tertiary.

"Undoubted actual remains of Tertiary man have not heretofore been discovered, and so these finds have the unique interest of possibly being those of the oldest human remains yet known. I say possibly, because it is not yet established beyond doubt that the age of these deposits is upper Pliocene; that is, that this man lived in the closing stages of the Tertiary era. It may be that this man lived at the opening of the Quarternary or Psychozoic era but that his day was no more recent is attested by the associated animal remains."

This is the earliest period for any human fossil yet found and was, conservatively speaking, at least 500,000 years ago.

The Crown Prince, after participating in this momentous meeting, when he was recognized as the Crown Prince, although he was travelling in China incognito as the Duke of Scania, planned a personal exploration trip to Shansi province where promising deposits exist such as those in which the Peking Man's teeth were found.

No wonder that he urged his audience on that eventful evening in October to encourage the closer cooperation of Western and Chinese students of art and archaeology, for, as he stated, each could contribute much to the special field of the other. A Chinese scholar, Liang Chi-chiao, promptly began to prove this by discoursing on Chinese discoveries in the Sung dynasty-before the West had begun to notice archaeological matters.

Peking, Nov. 4, 1926.

Steamer Harrison Returns to Port Under Own Power

The Dollar round-the-world steamer, President Harrison which was grounded on a rock just off Bonham Island about 80 miles from Shanghai at 1.45 o'clock Saturday morning, Nov. 6 returnd to the Dollar wharf in Shanghai under her own power on Monday afternoon, Nov. 8. There were 250 passengers on board, of whon 80 were first class, the remainder being third class. All were removed without mishap and brought back to Shanghai and were trans-shipped on the President Pierce which left for southern ports on Monday, Nov. 8, The cause and extent of the accident are unknown, but according to report the vessel was proceeding on her course when the rock was struck which caused the flooding of the two forward holds. The vessel was Commanded by Captain Porta.

The Nationalist Government —Its Policy and Action

BY F. K. WU

IN a preceding article, attempted to give a description of the hopeless situation now existing in Peking which has now fallen into the hands of Chang Tso-lin, and the actvities of other militarists in their hold over numerous provinces. What they are doing is for the enlargement of their purse and for their personal aggrandizement without any thought whatever of the well-being of the people. Such unsatisfactory regime usually does not last for any lengthy period of time. Whenever a "marshal" feels obliged to relinguish his position under compulsion of force by another military rival, the former will very likely be both down and out. Tuan Chi-jui, Tsao Kun, Wu Pei-fu and Lu Yung-ting bear vivid examples,

Having dealt with the North, let us take a look at the South, the breeding ground of revolution and nationalist uprisings. The center of activities hinges undoubtedly in Canton, the headquarters of the Nationalist Government. In view of the extension of territory and power of that Government, it action and policy certainly deserve nationwide attention.

National Governments Two Years old

Although the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen had established a revolutional base in Canton since the secession from the North, the Nationalist Government has come into existence about two years ago. The militarists such as Lu Yung-ting, Mu Yung-hsien and others supported the nationalist or Kuomintang cause only in name as a means of enlisting popular approval but in reality they were no less thirsty for wealth and power than their present colleagues in the North. They eventually cleared out of Kuangtung as a result of force. Then General Chen Chiun-ming became the principal military leader in Canton because he avowed allegiance to Dr. Sun. After Kuangtung had come under Kuomintang control, it was Sun Yat-sen's ambition to start the northern expedition against the North so as to remove the debauched militarists. General Chen opposed to this military venture because he was believed to have arrived at a common understanding with Wu Pei-fu. Chen ordered his subordinate Yeh Ku to assasinate Sun, but the latter made his escape to Shanghai. Later, he succeeded in ousting Chen from Canton, and once more regained his influence in Kunagtung. The next step was to start a spring cleaning of all undesirable army officers and corrupt politicians. The neignboring province, Kuangsi, joined the fold of the Kuomintang. It has since changed its name into Nationalist Government.

Sun Anticipates Conference

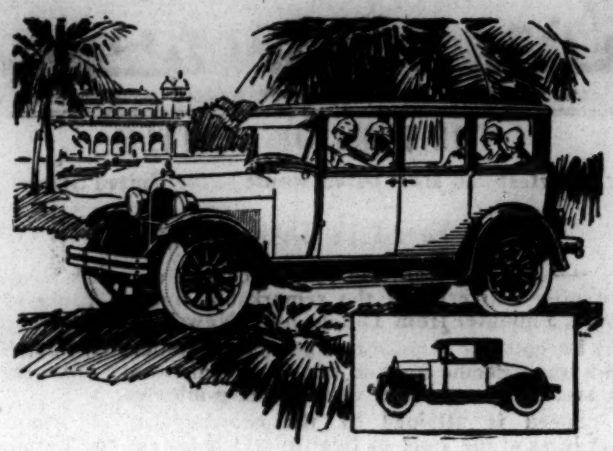
In 1924. Dr. Sun went to Peking when Feng Yu-hsiang first came into power. He thought that Tuan Chi-jui, then occupying the position of Chief Executive, would call a national conference to settle all questions and issues for the good order and prosperity of the coun try. Unfortunately. this hope came to grief when Dr. Sun learned to his disappointment that the northern militarists disapproved the holding of the conference. His trip to Peking convinced him that it was futile to convert the militarists for the Kuomintang's cause. Not in very good health, he died in despair.

The deceased leader stood for the three-people theory, the calling of a national conference, and the abolition of the unequival treaties. The first topic was treated by another writer in this *Review*. Briefly, the three-people theory is a government of, by, and for the people. After his death, it was feared that his principles would go to the grave with him. On the contrary, he is recognized more and more as a national hero while his ideas are adopted and carried by his followers.

Southern Regime Progressing

The first step taken was to strengthen the nationalist grip in Kuangtung and Kuangsi. The reactionary satellites of Chen Chiung-ming in Waichow and Hainan Island were drivien out. Dishonest and inefficient official and unruly military commanders were either dismissed or voluntarily sent in their resignation. Bandits and pirates are in the process of supression. For the first time since the Republic, government finance, civil administration, and military affairs have been placed under a unity of control. Revenue from all districts instead of going to the pockets of the garrisons commanders are remitted to the Ministry of Finance. Thus, the Nationalist Government not only has constant supply of funds to meet all expenses but excercisea a direct supervision over civil and military matters. This forms a striking contrast with the bankrupt and helpless government in Peking. With full coffers, the salary of all public servants is never in arrears. On the other hand, the pay is increassed in order to discourage and prevent graft or "squeeze". The southern provinces today enjoy a more peaceful and orderly regime than at any time since 1911.

Another outstanding achievement of the Government is the training of a well diciplined and modern army. As com-



LUXURY, COMFORT
in hot or cold climate

Dodge Brothers closed cars are ideal all-climate, all-weather cars.

They combine full protection against dust or rain-storms, yet afford full vision and ventilation too. They have the coolness of an open car, in hot weather.

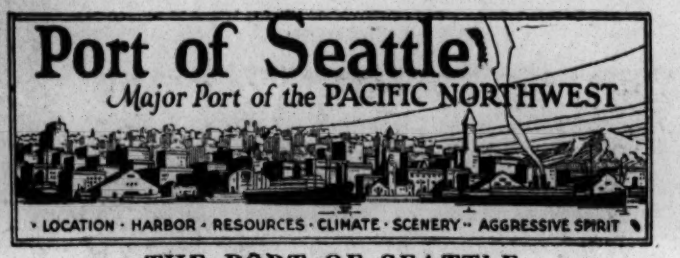
In every kind of climate—in British East Africa, in South Africa, in India, in Australia or in the colder climates of North China, or in Japan, they are providing equal qualities of riding, driving and weather comfort.

They maintain, moreover, an exceptionally good appearance over long periods of time.

DODGE BROTHERS, INC. DETROIT

The Dragon Motor Car Co., Ltd., Hongkong
E. W. Frazar & Co., Tientsin—Peking
The China Motors, Inc., Shanghai
The L. E. Gale Co., Hankow

DODGE BROTHERS
MOTOR CARS



THE PORT OF SEATTLE

Shortest and Most Direct Route to the United States

Speed In Dispatching

——A vital factor in today's commerce. Silk cargoes are now delivered in the remarkable time of 12 days, 10 hours, 5 minutes from Yokohama to New York.

Recently, a shipment of six 55-ton boilers was handled on a trans-Pacific liner in one hour and twenty minutes, or an average of one boiler every thirteen minutes.

Speed is attained by the coordination of shipping factilities at the Port of Seattle which lowers the Terminal distribution costs.

Save time and money by routing your cargoes through the leading public terminal of Western America.

Six Transcontinental Railroads.

Seventy-one Steamship Lines.

ADDRESS

Port of Seattle

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

Write Traffic Department for Rates, Space and Sailings

AMERICA

via Seattle
and the
MILWAUKEE RAILWAY

The "Olympian"
and
The "Columbian"

Famous transcontinental trains from Seattle-Tacoma to Chicago, without change, operated by Electric Power for 649 miles over four mountain ranges.

The world's longest electrified railroad.

Ask for this route when you book passage.

Cable address "Milwaukee"

J. F. Bahl
Gen'l Agent Pass'r Dept.
Seattle

F. O. Finn
General Agent
Victoria

C. H. Miles
Gen'l Agent Pass'r Dept.
San Francisco

Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

1249 TO PUGET SOUND - ELECTRIFIED

pared with the northern military hordes, the southern soldiers receive both military and political education. The latter means the understanding of fundamental concepts of the Kuomintang, viz., that soldiers fight not for their military commanders but for the betterment of China and freedom from external Control. Rowdyism and boisterous conduct are unknown. Civilians suffer no inconvenience or molestations from the soldiers.

Recent Boycott Shows Strength

Having consolidated its strength and influence in the Liang-Kuang, the Nationalist Government presents a united front towards the North as well as the foreign Powers. As a protest against the massacre of students in Shakee by British garrisons in Shameen, the two provinces started a vigorous anti-British boycott and suspended all intercourse with Hongkong. This economic weapon successfully carried on for fifteen months inflicting severe lossess to British trade and reducing the importance of Hongkong as an important commercial center. Communications have been resumed with Hongkong. but it appears doubtful whether British trade will continue to suffer. The reason for such act is attributed to the fact that the so-called settlement of the boycott was voluntary on the part of Canton and that the Hongkong Government rejected all conditions of settlement. The grievances against the British has apparently not abated, for hostile feeling against them may rise again in the future.

It is not the policy of the nationalist leaders to confine its limits within the borders of two provinces. Dr. Sun's plan was to unify the country and to call for a people's convention for the adjustment of all issues. They become convinced that the only way to accomplish such ends is to remove the northern warlords who stand in the way of orderly government and progress. Hence the northern expedition was decided upon and carried into effect. Therefore, the present struggle does not merely aim to add more territory or power but endeavor to establish a stable and efficient government throughout the length and breadth of the country. When these results are achieved a popular assembly will be canvened to determine all matters in accordance with the wishes of the people. Thus the last wishes of Sun Yat-sen will be testimony of his unselfish devotion to China.

People Welcome Southern Troops

The high standard of military training has enable the southern forces to eject the northern mercenary soldiers from Hunan, Hupeh, and parts of Kiangi and Fukien. When city after city fell into the hands of the nationalists, the people in those places accorded them a warm welcome. They committed no plunders or outrages. On the other hand they protected the newly acquired territory and guarded it against possible outbreaks. Consequently, they won confidence and admiration of the people.

It appears true that many northern generals gave up the fight without resistence. However, they are not "bought over" but feel convinced that it is uselss to fight in the face of popular opposition. General Liu Tso-lung, defender of Hupeh, declared that he was obliged to go over to the southern side because his troops refused to fight and wanted to join the enemies. The latest convert is General Hsia Chiao of Chekiang lately a lieutenant of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang. While it seems rash to forecast the fortunes of war, little doubt should be entertained for the victory of the nationalist cause.

That "Red" Controversy

Many charges are made that the Nationalist Government embodies Bolshevik principles and takes orders from Soviet Russia. Nothing sounds more absurd. High officials deny such intention. General Chiang Kai-shek, now virtual head of the nationalist movement says, "What really we have in Canton is a Government which is trying to reorganize the country in such a way that people will not be so povertystricken, officials not so corrupt, bandits will not prey on the field, and industry and agriculture will develop and prosper. If this is communism, then Canton is communist." It is true there are some communist members holding government offices, but this is not without examples in foreign countries. In England, some members of parliament openly admitted that they will turn the country into another Soviet Russia when they have sufficient majority. In France and Germany, there are "reds" in government circles. Therefore, the Nationalist Government is no more red than England, France, and Germany.

The only complaints of the people in Canton against the present administration were the rather heavy taxation and the interference of pickets in enforcing the coycott. Heavy taxes are necessary in order to raise enough funds to finance the northern expedition. When the campaign comes to a successful close, the burden will be automatically lifted. Since the restoration of intercourse between Hongkong and Canton, the pickets have been withdrawn and will no longer cause annoyance to the people. When one compares the situation in Canton with that of Peking, the decision certainly goes in favor of the first.

October 22, 1926.

Admiral Oriental Line

via Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria

Next Sailings from Shanghai

President Grant
Nov. 16

President Madison
Nov. 28

President Jackson
Dec. 10

President McKinley
Dec. 22

President Jefferson
Jan. 3

——and every 12 days thereafter

Assure yourself and family of an enjoyable trip by reserving passage on one of these liners

Through Rates to Europe via America

Railroad Tickets to all points in the United States

Sailings to Hongkong and Manila every 12 days

For Passenger and Freight Bookings, apply to

ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE

No. 3, Canton Road

Telephones Central 6371-2-3-4-5

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits....US$3,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—37 WALL STREET NEW YORK

Shanghai Office: 6 Kiukiang Road, A. E. Schumacher, Mgr.

Hongkong Office: 6 Queen's Road, Central, D. M. Biggar, Mgr.

Travelers' Letters of Credit and Travelers' Checks issued.

Drafts issued on all the principal cities of the world. Telegraphic Transfers effected.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, and Foreign Currencies according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Subsidiary of

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Capital and surplus.....US$ 50,000,000

Head Office: 37 Wall Street New York

Foreign Offices

LONDON PARIS MEXICO CITY

HARBIN OBSERVER

The only British owned newspaper published in Manchuria.

Every

Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

Absolutely Independent and

Non-Political

Publisher and Editor... ... B. H. FLEET

Subscription... ... ...**M.$15 per annum.**

In conjunction with the above

THE HARBIN COMMERCIAL POST

Published every Monday ...**Yen 6 per annum.**

Devoted to commerce and industry.

10 Malaya Skvozaya, Harbin **P. O. Boxes 241 and 283**

News from South China

A movement is being renewed among the radicals in Canton to ask the leaders to take over Canton Christian College or at least to place Associate President Chung Wing Kwong of the institution as the surpreme head of the institution. It is understood that the 800 students of the College, while supporting Mr. Chung, are not in sympathy with the radical movement, which, many think, will work unfavorably towards the interest of the management and the student body. Last week some 500 workers of the College went on strike against the management of the institution, charging the latter with having falsely accused one of the students as an alleged thief. During the strike the workmen cut off light, water, and provisions from the College, and the College had to agree to certain terms before order was restored.

The week ending November 6th saw only two labor union wars in Canton City. One was at Yi-sha-tao, where about 35 workers were either wounded or killed; and another at the Hog Market, where the casualty list gave about 40 names, including two killed during the fracas. As the "anti-Red" workers are not always the sufferers in these frequent labor "wars," the Canton Garrison Commissioner has threatened to shoot down all the "union pickets" as rioters in further factional disputes.

General Li Lieh-chun, formerly a Chief of Staff of the Christian General Feng Yu-hsiang, who has just returned from a trip to Moscow arrived at Canton the other day, and is to be dispatched to Kiangsi to assist in the Kuomintang campaign against the northern forces. He is expcected to command the Left Wing of the Kuomintang Army.

Canton is preparing to check the attempts General Ngai Bong-ping to invade Kuangtung and the Kuomintang has special orders to its agencise all over South China to watch movement of the "anti-Reds." The latter have been lately sending much "anti-Red" literature into Canton City and vicinity, attacking the Soviet Commission to South China as well as the Chinese radicals now controlling the Kuomintang Party. The Kuomintang has reiterated its recent order prohibiting some 22 newspapers from Shanghai, Tientsin, and Hongkong from being admitted to Canton.

The Kuomintang Women's Division in Canton will assign 200 members to assist the Anti-British Boycott Extension Society to help in the listing and labelling of British goods so as to forbid their further sale after the end of this year.

Kuomintang-ites are claiming that they have now the full support of the Kuominchun or People's Army under Feng Yu-hsiang the Christian General and that they are sending $1,800,000 to him by three instalments of $600,000 each.

Mr. Chang Tai-yin, the noted Chinese scholar and former Kuomintang leader now in Shanghai, has, according to latest cable reports, written to General Tan Yen-kai, acting Chairman, and General Li Tsai-hsin, acting Commander-in-Chief, of the Kuomintang in Canton, advising them that General Chiang Kai-shek may die (probably from wounds) and will soon be succeeded by Mr. Wang Ching-wei, whom Mr. Chang called a "traitor," and that now is the time for them to oust M. Borodin, Russisn adviser, and also Mr. Chang Ching-kiang, Mr. George Hsu Chien, and other follows.

Since the report of the recent report of the wounding General Chiang Kai-shek on the Kiangsi front the "anti-red" leaders have taken advantage of the excitement to frighten the lesser Kuomintang agencies in the vicinity of the Southern Capital, and lately the garrisons of this party in districts nearby have been exceptionally careful in watching possible "counter-revolutionary" movements. Women searchers have also been engaged by the Kuomintang to assist in the examination of suspects entering Canton. Reports current state that General Chen Chiung-ming is still active in his "anti-Red" campaign. and 500 "dare-to-die" fellows of this one-time governor of Canton are to invade Canton. They guard against any attempt on the part of "anti-Reds" to cause disaffection among loyal Kuomintang-ites in time of adversity.

The Hongkong Budget for 1927 authorizes an expenditure of $17,741,543.

Among those arriving at Canton during the week ending November 7th included Dr. C. T. Wang, a former Minister of Foreign Affairs at Peking; Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Kung, and others. Mrs. Kung is a sister of Madame Sun Yat-sen.

To enable many Chinese to meet the Governor and Mrs. Cecil Clementi of Hongkong, the two unofficial Chinese members of the Hongkong Legislative Council, Sir. Shouson Chow and Dr. R. H. Kotewall, were hosts at a reception on November 5th at the Lee Gardens, a popular amusement place of the Colony. More than 500 Chinese and British residents were present.

The Macao Industrial Fair to celebrate the completion of the Macao Harbor Works opens November 7th. Interport games between Hongkong and Macao will be held during the fair which will last a month.

Armistice Day at Hongkong was celebrated with a service at the St. John's Cathedral, when the Bishop of Victoria preached. A wreath was placed at the Cenotaph by the Governor of Hongkong.

Mr. Chen Shih-jen, acting Commissioner for Civil Affairs in Canton, has tendered his resignation, as a protest against what may be termed an insult towards his dignity and a question in his honesty and faith. Some days ago he and Mr. T. V. Soong, Commissioner of Finance, gazetted Mr. Chiang Tu-jih for Magistrate of Tungkun. Soon following this, the Board of Indictments in Canton accused Mr. Chiang of having offered bribe in order to obtain the post and took him into custody. It is also alleged that Mr. Chiang has once offered $40,000 to Mrs. Wang Ching-wei for a certain position but that Mrs. Wang would not take it but refer the matter to her husband, who was then Chairman of the Kuomintang in Canton.

Unable to raise the $1,000,000 required of the General Chamber of Commerce and three other associations of business men in Canton by the Kuomintang Ministry of Finance, the more wealthy of the officers of these organizations have already left the city for Hongkong and Macao in order to avoid the embarrassment of being called by the party leaders to explain why the lot of bonds assigned to them for disposal had not been sold within the time expected.

Coolies of the Street Cleaning Division of the Board of Health in Canton, hitherto exempt from becoming a Kuomintang member before holding public position in the Southern Capital, will now have to join the party and become comrades. It is advisable for them to do so, as since the ending of the anti-British boycott and when all free boarding houses of the Strike Committee are to be closed soon, many Kuomintang unemployed will be looking for jobs. Unless the street cleaning coolies will also become comrades in the party, they may be run out of the service and replaced by former strikers.

Workers belonging to labor unions in Wuchow may kill one another, if they like, but they will be punished for killing others. This practically has been the new policy of militarists dominating Wuchow who do not wish to see labor forming an *imperium in imperio* within their jurisdiction. Recently the Wuchow militarists shot down two workers for interfering non-union men with a desire to earn a living by being a coolie, a human beast of burden. On October 25th all Kuomintang or "Red" workers declared their intention to declare a general strike unless the troops killing the two "Reds" were punished.

The report that ex-Governor Hsia Chao, formerly of Chekiang and recently failed in his *coup d'etat* against General Sun Chuan-fang of Nanking, has arrived at Canton has not yet been confirmed by Kuomintang leaders of the Southern Capital. It is unlikely that many Kuomintang leaders in Chekiang will come to Canton, as Canton is sending out all agents it has to other parts of China to interest the workers and students in the revolutionary cause against militarism and foreign imperialism.

In return of a subscription of $100,000 to certain clique as political agitation expenses, effort is said to have been made for the evacuation of the many private buildings occupied by strikers since June, 1925, according to an "anti-Red" report. The Canton Police, however, has already begun asking workers living in houses occupied under such a circumstance to vacate at early date, there being no hint that any pressure has been exerted to force the Police to do this.

Canton tow-boats sailing to Southern Kwangtung waters now go under special convoy they themselves have arranged and have been informed that the Kuomintang will not interfere with ship owners desiring to protect their interests.

General Chen Tsai-tong, a division commander of the 4th Kuomintang Corps, arrived at Canton last week from Pakhoi, leaving his 4,000 troops to the command of the second officer in charge. According to an "anti-Red" report, General Chen may have deserted the "Red" altogether.

Reports from the same source state that General Ngai Bong-ping, the new leader of the "anti-Reds" in Kwangtung, is preparing to plan another uprising in Southern Kwangtung districts. In fact, however, Kwangtung Kuomintang is not unprepared for all this "anti-Red" agitation. Attempts in Heungshan, Tungkun, and other places have been successfully crushed by the Kuomintang forces near these places.

The Canton Committee of Kuomintang-ites to locate and label British goods was to begin operation October 28th, and the Canton Police and the Kuomintang Commissioner of Education are to assist in the investigation to locate British goods. The Canton Police will furnish the Kuomintang

Chih-Tze University

持志大學

— CURRICULUM —

College of Arts—

Chinese Literature, English Literature and Political Science department.

College of Commerce—

Accounts, Business Administration, Banking and Finance, Foreign Trade and Insurance departments.

MIDDLE SCHOOL

(中學部)

For detailed information please address registrar

President: Dr. S.C. Ho *Dean*: Dr. S.M. Ho

KIANGWAN ROAD—SHANGHAI

International
Funeral Directors
of China

71, KIAOCHOW ROAD

Telephone
West 6001/6002
DAY or
NIGHT

UNDERTAKERS
AND
EMBALMERS

Keds

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

and

Basketball

When the ball is in the air, the forward with the sure footing is the one who gets the jump on his opponent.

That's why Keds are to be found wherever there is a BASKETBALL game going on.

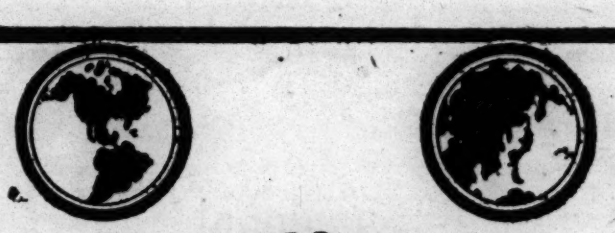
When Keds are worn, the game is certain to be more exciting and the players peppiest. It's because Keds are always cool and comfortable.

THE "CONQUEST
A Keds model made in white with black trim or brown with gray trim both with vulcanized crepe rubber soles
THE "SPORTSTER
A sturdy athletic-trim Keds model—built for the hardest wear. Comes in white with black trim or brown with gray trim. Gray corrugated soles

For Sale by Shanghai Dealers

United States Rubber Export Co. Ltd

17 Jinkee Road Shanghai



The Largest Manufacturers of Winding Machines in the World.

LEESONA
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

MANCHESTER PARIS BOMBAY
SHANGHAI OSAKA TOKIO

UNIVERSAL WINDING CO.
BOSTON U.S.A.

inspectors with maps and addresses of firms likely to possess British goods and the Commissioner of Education is to instruct all schools to grant leave of absence to students acting as inspectors. Many groups of 12 persons each will visit business firms to inspect and label British goods with order to dispose of them within three months from Oct. 10th.

The Whampoa Development scheme, so much talked of by the Kuomintang leaders before the ending of the anti-British boycott, is to be dropped quietly, as no one is seriously interested in it. At the beginning the Kuomintang was to appropriate $10,000,000 for the enterprise; but afterward it offered but $10,000,000 on paper on Kuomintang bonds which no one having any business sense will accept.

On the morning of October 26th, a small tiger was trapped near Cheung Tam Hill, New Territories, Hongkong, by villagers of Cheunk Lok Mui. Once in awhile tigers are reported in the New Territories.

Cigarettes were again advanced in price in Hongkong beginning October 29th, on account of the fluctuations in exchange rate. The increase was about ten per cent. in general.

H. M. S. *Hawkins*, flagship of the China Squadron, has returned from the North to Hongkong, with on board Admiral Edwyn Alexander Sinclair, Commander-in-Chief of the China Station.

Mr. Wong Kwong Kuen, a secretary of the Hongkong Chinese Y. M. C. A., was drowned morning of October 24th, in Hongkong Harbour, while trying to rescue his wife, who was trying to commit suicide after a quarrel with her mother-in-law. The late Mr. Wong was very popular among the younger circle of Christian men in Hongkong and his funeral was attended by many friends, including the St. John's Ambulance Brigade, Chinese Y. M. C. A. Division, of which the deceased was a member. Mrs. Wong Kwong Kuen was saved.

There is a fairly steady demand for motors in Kwangtung. Ford's dealers in Hongkong alone sent up 20 trucks and 19 touring cars the first fortnight after the resumption of the Canton-Hongkong traffic.

The 1st Battalion of East Surrey Regiment, who has been stationing in Hongkong the last three years, left Hongkong for India on October 27th. The battalion has been replaced by a battalion of King's Own Scotch Boarders.

Canton, November 7, 1926.

New Routing for Admiral Line and Dollar Line Boats

According to the Oct. 11 *News Letter* of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, the fleets of the Admiral Oriental Line and Dollar Steamship Line, have been merged and beginning January 1 the home port of the nine ships will be at Seattle. According to the new schedule which is being worked out, there will be a sailing of a President boat from both Seattle and San Francisce every two weeks, the boat from Seattle preceeding to Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Honolulu and San Francisco, at which port it will turn around and then after making the Oriental ports again will preceed back to Seattle. The ships sailing from San Francisco will make the Oriental ports and then return home to Seattle. One of the President boats now operating on the San Francisco run will be placed on the round-the-world service, but all five of the Admiral Line boats will be kept in the service. The new scheme has received the approval of the U. S. Shipping Board.

Han-Yeh-Ping Company Borrowing More Japanese Capital

The Han-Yeh-Ping Coal and Iron Company of Hankow is now negotiating with the officials of the Commerce Department in Tokyo for further Japanese capital, a report in the *Japan Chronicle* stating that Sheng En-hui, Chinese agent of the Company is now in Tokyo for this purpose. According to the report several preliminary conversations have been held between the Chinese representative and officials of the Commerce Department and that a further meeting to be participated in by representatives of the Foreign and Commerce Departments and the Yokohama Specie Bank is shortly to be held. The Han-yeh-Ping Coal and Iron Company, the chief coal and iron industry in China was established by mandate of the Chinese Government several years ago. Owing to financial difficulties, the Company negotiated several loans with Japanese financial organs which it has been unable to repay. Now, according to report, the Company is seeking further Japanese loans amounting to Yen 20,000,000 which, if obtained will place the control entirely with the Japanese.

Announcement ——

Toyo Murakami, art and Oriental curio specialists, formerly located at the Palace Hotel on Nanking Road, have removed to their new premises at Corner of Kiangse and Ezra Roads, Shanghai.

We have now received a new stock of Haori coats, Dress patterns, pretty Water colours in various sizes, as well as other novelties, suitable to send abroad as X'mas presents.

TOYO MURAKAMI

Kiangse and Ezra Roads Shanghai Tel. C. 2319

Men and Events

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Porterfield of San Diego, Cal., are visiting in Shanghai.

H. E. Newman has arrived in Shanghai to join the local staff of the Dollar Company.

Mr. and Mrs. Verne Clair have returned to Shanghai after a visit in the United States.

Mrs. Grace Terry and daughter Jacqueline departed last week for a visit in the United States.

Miles Lampson, newly appointed British Minister to China sailed for China on October 22, on the Macedonia.

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Benjamin of Shanghai who have been in America on vacation, returned to Shanghai last week.

C. H. Shields has been appointed Chinese Postal Commissioner at Shanghai in place of E. Tollefsen, who has retired.

Dr. C. T. Wang, former premier and minister of foreign affairs in Peking, accompanied by his wife and family, is now visiting in Canton.

Hsu Wai-nan, Shanghai District Magistrate paid official calls upon the members of the Shanghai Consular Body on Thursday, Nov. 4.

General Bramwell Booth of London, head of the Salvation Army will arrive in Shanghai on Nov. 18 following a tour of Japan and Korea.

Capt. W. E. Kent, who served for about 20 years as a pilot on the China coast, departed for England last week where he will make his future home.

Julean Arnold, U. S. Commercial Attache, addressed the general meeting of the American Woman's Club on Nov. 9 on the subject of "China and America".

L. A. Lyall, former Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai will be the guest of honor at a tiffin to be given by the Union Club of China on Tuesday, Nov. 16.

M. Robert, French Consul-General at Lungchow was murdered by Chinese bandits on Oct. 31 as he was motoring from Lungchow to Langson, French Indo-China.

Admiral W. H. G. Bullard, United States Navy, retired, accompanied by Mrs. Bullard, arrived in Shanghai last week for a few days visit before proceeding to Manila.

One of the large export factories of the British-American Tobacco Company. located at Southampton, England was burned on Oct. 31, the less amounting to £150,000.

Mei Lan-fang, famous Chinese actor and female impersonator has arrived in Shanghai from Peking for the purpose of giving a number of performances here.

Leonard Everett, general agent in the Orient for Struthers and Barry, steamship operators of San Francisco, has returned to Shanghai from a business trip to the south.

The Rev. Carlton Lacy, secretary of the American Bible Society addressed the afternoon service on Sunday, Nov. 7 at the Y. M. C. A. on the subject, "The Troublesome Jesus."

E. S. Cunningham, American Consul-General, was guest of honor at a dinner on Thursday evening, Nov. 11, given by Hsu Yuan, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai.

Yenching University, the large missionary institution in Peking opened the fall session on Oct. 29 with an enrollment of 673 students, which was 106 more than the previous year.

The Shanghai Consulate-General of the U. S. S. R. was decorated and the local Soviet officials held open house on Sunday, Nov. 7, in honor of the ninth anniversary of the Soviet Republic.

上海華商紗布交易所

Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange, Limited

No. 50 Avenue Edward VII

Authorized Capital, ... $3,000,000
Paid Up Capital, ... $1,500,000

Registered at the Government of China, No. 20. Business transactions dealing with Raw Cotton, Cotton Yarn and Cotton Cloth, in Spot and Foward.

Chief Managing Director, H.Y. Moh, B.S., M.S.
(General Manager of the Yu Fong Cotton Mill.)

Assistant General Managing Director, Y.A. Woo.

Managing Directors: Y.D. Chai, Woo Che Zan and Chang Yue Cheng and Woo Fung Shu

—Directors—

T.K. Yung, General Manager of the Shen Hsin Cotton S. and W. Co.

Woo Ling Shu, General Manager of the Tung Yih Cotton Mill.

P.W. Zee, General Manager of the Dah Foong Cotton Mill.

Shi Van Tai, General Manager of the Tsing Tai Cotton Mill.

Seu Tsing Jan, General Manager of the Poh Yei Cotton Mill.

Kou Van Yoon, Manager of the E. Zung Fong Cotton Yarn House.

Lou Cho Bin, Manager of the Mo Chang Cotton Yarn House.

Cheng Song Ding, Manager of the Zung Shen Cotton Yarn House.

Kuan Chun Mow, Manager of the O'Tung Cotton Yarn House.

—Auditors—

T.M. Chang, General Secretary of the Chinese Cotton Mill Owners Association; Pang Ching Pao, General Compradore of the JardineMatheson and Co., Ltd; Tung Zoong Sun, Chinese Manager of the Zoong Sin Cotton Mill.

J. C. Amour has been appointed superintendent and chief engineer of the Chinese Government Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works at Shanghai in place of R. B. Mauchan, who has resigned.

The International Institute has established a public reading room at the headquarters of the organization at 318 Avenue Joffre, to be operated in connection with the Library of Religious Literature.

The Wanhsien Fund, which is being raised in Shanghai for the relief of the families of the British officers and men killed in the Wanhsien incident has reached the total of £254; Tls. 7,300 and $ 7,700.

Mrs. Y. S. Williams, wife of Admiral Williams of the China Squadron, U. S. Pacific fleet, gave a musical program on Friday afternoon, Nov. 5 at the fortnightly musical and tea of the foreign Y. W. C. A.

Miss Virginia Smith Cowper addressed the members of the American Women's Club on Tuesday, Nov. 9 on the subject, "Better Books Make Better Children," the address being a feature of "Book Week."

C. E. Gauss, former U. S. Consul-General at Tientsin, arrived in Shanghai last week and will formally take over the duties of Acting Consul-General during the absence of Consul-General Cunningham on home leave.

The Eyes of China

Louis E. Nantz, Editor.

A fortnightly illustrated magazine of fact and fictions, on and of China, written by those on the spot.

Editorials, Sports, Politics, The Fine Arts and the best Fictions, all about China.

The **EYES OF CHINA** is fully illustrated, printed on art paper and patterned after the Strand or Everybody's.

It is the most ambitious undertaking of this nature in China and deserves the full support of all thinking people.

Subscribe to-day. Fill in and mail the attached coupon.

Tear Here

AND MAIL TO-DAY

Eyes of China,
41, Rue de Paris,
TIENTSIN.

I am enclosing herewith $ 6.00 / $10.00 for 6 months / 1 year subscription to the **EYES OF CHINA.**—(Outports $1.00 per year extra for postage.)

Name .....

Address.....

(write clearly)

Send remittance by check, draft or postal money order.

Lt. Commander L. S. Acheson who was commanding officer of the British gunboat Cockchafer which was engaged with the Chinese troops in the Wanhsien affair, has departed for England on account of injuries received.

The American Chamber of Commerce will entertain E. S. Cunningham, American Consul-General at tiffin on Monday, Nov. 15 at the American Club. Mr. Cunningham is departing on Tuesday, Nov. 16 for the United States on leave.

The firm of E. D. Sassoon and Company, Ltd., of London, has filed an action in the British Supreme Court of Shanghai for £36,438.14 against the firm of S. Rakusen and Sons of Shanghai, the complaint being based on a deal in eggs.

Monsieur Henrik de Kauffmann, Danish Minister to Chian and Japan will be married on Nov. 18 at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, U.S.A. to Miss Charlotte MacDougall, daughter of Rear Admiral Wm. MacDougall of the U. S. Navy.

J.C.R. Willemsen, aged 33, was found dead in the Shanghai Savoy Hotel on Sunday, Oct. 31. Among his effects was found a letter stating among other things that, "I am fed up with this nonsense called life, but which is really a bad joke."

R. W. Davis secretary and manager of the *North China Daily News*, Shanghai, accompanied by Mrs. Davis and their children, returned to Shanghai last week after an extended vacation which they spent in the United States and Great Britain.

Mrs. Florence Ayscough, former resident of Shanghai and well known student of Chinese art and culture, author of "Fir Flower Tablets," "The Chinese Mirror" and other works, returned to Shanghai on Sunday, Oct. 31 and plans to spend the winter here.

A Chinese pastor named Linn, attached to the Laichowfu mission of the Southern Baptist Church in Shantung province, was murdered by Chinese soldiers on Oct. 28 as Mr. Linn and his family were traveling by cart on the Chefoo-Weihsien motor road.

The consular police force at the Japanese Consulate-General in Shanghai has been increased by seven new men, according to information recently received from the Japanese Foreign Office in Tokyo, the action being taken on account of recent attempts by Koreans to bomb the building.

The downtown streets in Shanghai were closed to ordinary traffic on the afternoon of Saturday, Nov. 6 on account of the funeral procession of the late Chu Poo-san, prominent Chinese merchant who died several weeks ago. Mr. Chu's remains were taken by ship to Tinghai for burial in the ancestral burial ground.

The University of Michigan Club, composed of former students and graduates of the University of Michigan residing in Shanghai, gave a luncheon on Saturday, Nov. 6 at the Union Club of China in honor of E. S. Cunningham, U. S. Consul-General who is departing shortly on home leave. Mr. Cunningham is a graduate of the University of Michigan.

Julean Arnold, honorary adviser to the Red Cross Society of China has turned over to that organization the sum of G. $50 which contribution was received through the American Red Cross and is to be devoted to work among Chinese children. The Chinese Red Cross will use the money for purchasing winter quilts for needy Chinese children.

Viscount Kiyoura, former Japanese Premier, accompanied by a number of prominent Japanese businessmen and officials, arrived in Shanghai early this week and will remain here for several days. They are making a tour of China and have already devoted considerable time to an investigation of conditions in North China and Manchuria.

The American Players, amateur dramatic organization of Shanghai will give the play, "Outward Bound," by Sutton Vane at the Carlton Theater on December 2, 3, and 4. The play, which had a long run in New York and London, is a symbolic play and considerably different from the comedy plays which have been produced by the organization previously.

A number of American missionaries stationed in the Liuyang district of Hunan province were forced to leave their stations and go to Changsha, the provincial capital last week on account of anti-Christian agitations conducted by "Union of Farmers. Laborers and Students," an organization which has been conducting propagandaagainst Christian missions and schools.

Children's Book Week was celebrated this year from Nov. 7 to 13 by local bookshops. The Chinese-American Publishing Company has been conducting a prize essay contest which closed today. The contest was limited to boys or girls up to 15 years of age. Prizes to the winners will be books of their own choosing. The first prize value is $15; second, $10; third, $5.

Fred H. Jewell, formerly connected with the British-American Tobacco Company at Shanghai was married on Oct. 28 at Mount Vernon, N. Y. to Miss Grace Anderson who was formerly librarian of the Children's department of the New York City Library. Jewell is now field secretary for the Boy Scouts of America. Mr. and Mrs. Jewell will make their home at Fair Haven, N. J.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. John S. Potter of Shanghai on Nov. 9 at Oxnard, Cal., where Mrs. Potter is visiting her mother. Mr. Potter is Secretary-Treasurer of the Asia Realty Company.

According to a *United Press* message from Washington on Nov. 5 the State Department has dispatched another Note to China on the subject of the Federal Radio question, the United States insisting that China immediately fulfill her part of the bargain whereby agreement was made several years ago for the American company to construct radio receiving and sending stations in China.

Osborn C. Wood, son of the Governor-General of the Philippines whose operations in Wall Street and activities in Paris two years ago brought him before the public eye, has been appointed agent in Japan for the Servel Corporation, an Illinois company which manufactures refrigeration machinery. Mr. Wood has been working in the home plant of the company for several months training for a position on the sales staff.

The U.S. Naval Institute has just published an interesting pamphlet of some 130 pages consisting of a collection of articles and addresses dealing with various phases of the United States Navy. The pamphtle which bears the title, "The Mission and Needs of the United States Navy," apparently was issued for circulation on Navy Day which recently was celebrated throughout the United States and by Americans residing abroad.

Bishop W. N. Ainswerth of Atlanta, Ga., arrived in Shanghai this week to assume his duties as superintendent of the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in South China, Japan and Korea. Prior to coming to China he superintended conferences of his Church in Texas, Mississippi. Georgia and Florida. He is a graduate of Emery University and of the University of Georgia and received the LL. D. degree from Baylor University in 1920.

The current number of the *China Christian Advocate* contains, among other things the following articles, "Why Support Mission Schools," by Wray H. Congdon; "Some Subjects we Might Study," by F.T. Cartright; "Christian Leadership for China," by Wesley H. Bissonette; "Some Christians We Know," by Frederick Bankhardt; "Self Support in Central China Conference," by Duncan F. Dodd; "The East Asia Conference," by Edward James.

Dr. Way-sung New, Chinese physician in Shanghai and graduate of Harvard University, has been elected to a fellowship in the American College of Surgeons, the honor being confsrred at the annual conference held in Montreal, Quebec on Oct. 29. Dr. New is the first Chinese to be given this honor. There are two other members of the College in Shanghai, Dr. J. C. McCracken and Dr. A. W. Tucker, both being members of the faculty of St. Luke's Hospital.

According to a *Reuters* message from Chengtu, Szechuen Province, the West China Union University at Chengtu was forced temporarily to close its doors on account of student trouble. The report stated that the students, without consulting the faculty, held a meeting and drafted resolutions condemning the "crimes" of the British in connection with the Wanhsien incident. The foreign faculty took exception to the action of the students, whereupon the students demanded that the President should apologize.

Direct to Chicago

on the "North Coast Limited"

From steamship dock to railroad station, and then straight across the Pacific Northwest to Chicago—in 70 hours! This is what you can do by taking one of America's fine trains east from Seattle—"The North Coast Limited."

You make no changes in berth, car, or train all the way—one service from Seattle as far east as Chicago! Convenient connections at Chicago to any place East or South.

You will enjoy Northern Pacific meals.

Newest of Pullman sleeping cars! Newest of observation cars! Barber, valet, ladies' maid, and countless comforts to make your trip delightful.

There is no extra charge for riding on this train.

For rates and literature apply to

R. J. Tozer, *General Agent,*
609 Robert Dollar Bldg., Shanghai, China.

Northern Pacific Ry.

(155)

Developments in the China Situation the for Past Week

The war between the Chinese Northern and Southern forces which has been in progress in Central China for many weeks made a decided move in the direction of Shanghai last week when the Cantonese forces numbering between 1,000 and 2,000 men by a surprise attack captured Kiukiang, the headquarters of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, forcing that general to hurriedly embark on one of his boats and drop down the Yangtsze to Nanking, abandoning his troops in the process.

The capture of Kiukiang was effected by the Southerners on November 5, their forces being led by Gen. Chen Ming-shu. According to the report, Gen. Chen smuggled his troops through the Kuling mountain passes and made a surprise attack, the effect of which so demoralized Marshal Sun's forces that the marshal was forced to hurriedly embark on one of his gunboats to escape capture himself. The fight lasted about two hours before Marshal's Sun's commander, Gen. Chan Ping-chi, surrendered. And of course there are the usual rumors of treachery, the charge being made that Gen. Chan secretly sold out to the South.

Foreign Marines Landed

The British, Japanese and American gunboats which have been stationed at Kiukiang immediately landed forces for the purpose of protecting the foreign residents of Kiukiang, but their services apparently were not needed for long, for a report on Sunday, Nov. 7 stated that the sailors and marines had been returned to their ships following the establishment of stable conditions by the Southern troops.

Marshal Sun Flees to Nanking

Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, commander-in-chief of the Northern or "Allied" forces in the five Southeastern provinces of Anhwei, Kiangsu, Kiangsi, Chekiang and Fukien, accompanied by his immediate staff officers, immediately embarked on a ship which had been kept waiting in the Yangtsze off Kiukiang and went to Nanking where he arrived early Sunday morning. Just what has become of Marshal Sun's army in Kiangsi province is still a mystery as these lines are written. Marhal Sun has been claiming control of more than 100,000 troops in Kiangsi, most of them being stationed along the railroad running from Kiukiang to Nanchang. For several days prior to the capture of Kiukiang, Marshal Sun had been concentrating his forces at Nanchang, the capital of Kiangsi, for the purpose of preventing the Southerners led personally by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, from recapturing that place. Apparently, it was while this attack was in progress, that the Southerners made the strategic move which forces Marshal Sun out of Kiukiang. Whether Sun's army in Kiangsi will surrender to the Southern forces or retreat into Chekiang or attempt to follow Sun to Nanking, remains to be seen. There were some reports that part of Sun's forces were attempting to make a stand at Hukow, which is located about 70 li below Kiukiang but little is known regarding the accuracy of this report as well as regarding the whereaboute of the Anhwei forces under Gen. Chen Tiao-yuan tupan of Anhwei, who has been cooperating with Marshal Sun.

Fukien Also Uncertain

The Kuomintang headquarters at Canton immediately issued a report following the fall of Kiukiang, which expressed satisfaction with the developments in the Yangtsze situation and at the same time claimed that the Kuomintang forces in Fukien had practically defeated Gen. Chow Yin-jen, tupan of Fukien who had retreated to Foochow and was attempting to make a stand there. Although it is always difficult to understand what is transpiring in Fukien province, there has been definite evidence that Marshal Sun's forces in that region are in difficulties owing to the recruiting which has been going on in Shanghai for Gen. Chow's army. In addition there have recently been several large shipments of arms from the Kiangnan Arsenal at Shanghai to the order of Gen. Chow at Foochow.

Southerners Consolidating Position

The report from the Kuomintang Information Bureau in Canton on Nov. 6 stated that the entire province of Hupeh is now controlled by the Cantonese and that the unification of Hunan province, politically and militarily, is "proceeding smoothly." The report also contained the interesting statement that Tupan Tang Chi-yao of Yunnan was sending emissaries to Canton to negotiate for submission" to the Canton Government. This report was interesting because of reports from Hongkong some time ago that Gen. Tang was planning a so-called back-door attack on the Kuomintang forces in Kwangtung province.

The Situation In the North

The situation at Peking, from the standpoint of domestic politics remains in a position of quiescence, pending the outcome of the present civil war between the Kuomintang and the Northern militarists. Pan Fu has accepted the appointment of Minister of Finance, but according to latest report in still in Tientsin, presumably waiting for an opportunity to interview Sir Francis Aglen, director-general of the Chinese Maritime Customs, who has just returned to China from a hurried trip to London. According to Chinese press reports, referred to in these columns last week, Pan Fu has a scheme for issuing a new domestic loan of $30,000,000 based on the Customs surplus, for the purpose of financing the Northern side in the war against the Kuomintang.

The status of Marshal Wu Pei-fu is still uncertain, for despite reports that he has started an offensive in Hupeh against the Kuomintang forces, there has been little evidence of actual achievement, and the same thing holds good in respect to General Yang Sen, the here of the Wanhsien incident, who is constantly reported as advancing down the Yangtzse, but who despite the reports, seems to make very little progress.

On the other hand, the "Christian" General Feng Yu-hsiang leader of the Kuominchun forces does seem to be making progress, for he is back on the job in control of his armies in Kansu and practically has eliminated the Wu Pei-fu factions from Shensi. In addition to this there have been rumors of a possible invasion of Shansi by the Kuominchun forces. When the Kuominchun was forced to evacuate Kalgan by the combined forces of Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-ling, some 40,000 Kuominchun troops which were stationed in northern Shansi were incorporated into the army of Gen. Yen His-shan, the governor of the "model province. Now it is reported that these troops have gone back to the Christian General, in which case, Gen. Yen may be seriously embarassed in case Gen. Feng decides to invade Shansi in his efforts to effect a combination with the Kuomintang at Hankow.

Chang Tso-ling for the Presidency

The movement started some time ago to elect Marshal Chang Tso-ling to the Presidency of China, apparently has not progressed any further than some inspired press reports from Peking and Mukden. Marshal Chang has been on the point of departing for Peking for several weeks but never seems to be able to actually get on the train. Another movement of significance in respect to the Fengtien party has been the suggestion that Chang Hsueh-liang, son of the Mukden warlord may be appointed tupan of Chihli province, but this movement likewise has not progressed further than inspired press reports.

Of possibly greater significance in connection with the activities of the Fengtien militarists was the news on Nov. 6 that Gen. Chang Chung-chang, tupan of Shantung has been conducting army manouvers in the Biaosan Mountains, the purpose of which has not been explained. The fact however, that Gen. Chang is holding manouvers is significant since the news was given out the same day that Marshal Sun Chuan-fang evacuated Kiukiang. Whether Gen. Chang is planning to invade Kiangsu in the event of the break-up of Marshal Sun's forces, or whether he is attempting to warn the Kuomintang against an attempt to take over Kiangsu and Chekiang, is not known. At any rate Gen. Chang's movements are significant and are not mere play. It is quite possible that we may soon have the Fengtien and Kuomintang parties facing each other across the Lower Yangtsze.

The Abrogation of the Belgian Treaty

Of greatest possible significance in the field of China's international politics was the abrogation by the Chinese Government, of the Sino-Belgian Treaty. This action was taken by Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, acting premier and minister of foreign affairs, who is practically the only government which China now has. This subject is commented on more extensively in the editorial columns of this issue of *The Review*. No one would accuse Dr. Koo of being a "red" but by abrogating the Belgian treaty he has certainly put himself in the so-called "red column" for no radical Kuomintang patriot could wish for more extreme "nationalist" action.

Another interesting move of a Chinese politician is the recent visit of Dr. C. T. Wang to Canton after an absence of many years. Dr. Wang, who was prominent in the Kuominchun Government at Peking when the Christian General Feng Yu-hsiang was in power was responsible for the resolution favoring tariff autonomy on Jan. 1, 1929, which was passed unanimously by the foreign delegates at the late Tariff Conference. But despite his strong nationalist proclivities Dr. Wang has not for many years been on very close terms with the Canton Government. Recently, however the Christian General Feng Yu-hsiang head of the Kuominchun announced his allegiance to the Kuomintang, and now Dr. C. T. Wang has gone to Canton on a visit. Is it possible that we may shortly have the announcement that Dr. Wang has likewise joined the party which seems shortly to be on the way to a domination of most of China south of the Yagtsze.

From the Chinese Press

November 6.—Kiangsu-Chekiang Fishing Bureau announces regulations prohibiting foreign boats from fishing in Chinese territorial waters—Shanghai branch of Chinese Seamen's Union asks cooperation of Shanghai street unions preventing commandeering of China Merchants Steam Navigation Company's boats for military purposes—Zi Wei-nan, new Shanghai city magistrate calls on local Consular Body—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek orders attack on Kiukiang-Nanchang Railway—Yuan Chin-kai, representing Chang Tso-ling arrives in Peking for purpose of interviewing Wang Shi-chen, Chao Er-sun and other on political situation—Wellington Koo sends additional Note to Belgian Minister expressing regret that Belgian Government has not replied to China's previous Note asking for revision of unequal clauses in Sino-Belgian Treaty—Gen. Yang Sen announces he has assumed command of an expedition against the Kuomintang at Hankow—Peking Cabinet holds extraordinary meeting at Wellington Koo's residence and decides that unless Belgium replies immediately to China's second note that the Sino-Belgian treaty will be abrogated—Chinese in France telegraph Peking Government demanding abrogation of Belgain Treaty—Telegraphic communication between Shanghai and Hankow disrupted—Shanghai Chekiang Association holds meeting to consider conditions in province.

November 7.—Gen. Chen Ming-shu of Southern forces advances through Kuling mountains makes sudden attack on Kiukiang routing Sun Chuan-fang troops and captures city—British, Japanese and American gunboats land marines at Kiukiang for purpose of protecting foreign residents—Marshal Sun Chuan-fang evacuates Kiukiang and goes aboard steamer Kiangshin and proceeds to unknown destination—Wellington Koo states that unless Belgian Government replies immediately to China's Note that China will abrogate the Sino-Belgian Treaty—Five Hundred American University Students arrive in Tokyo on floating University" Ryndam for tour of Japan—American Minister MacMurray arrives in Peking—Belgian Minister informs Wellington Koo that he is dissatisfied with China's Note and insists upon continuance of old treaty—Kiukiang message states that Southern troops, 2,000 strong enter city after fierce two hour battle—Peking Foreign Office sends second Note to British on Wanhsien incident stating that British fleet deliberately fired on Wanhsien city and that whole trouble caused by British gunboats and cargo steamers; that while British ships have treaty right to navigate Yangtsze, the recent action was reckless and incompatible with spirit of treaty; protest demands compensation for loss of lives and property and reserves right to submit further proposals—Soviet Acting Ambassador in Peking departs for Mukden to investigate Chinese-Eastern Railway—French Minister in Peking protests to Peking Government over murder of French Consul by Chinese bandits at Lungchow; Chinese claim incident occurred on border between China and French Indo-China, hence responsibility for murder uncertain—Peking dispatch claims that Wu Pei-fu's troops have reached Wushenkwan in Honan—Diplomatic Body officially protests illegal taxes at Canton and Tsingtao—Fengtien

DIE BRUECKE

The Only Weekly Magazine in the German Language Published in Shanghai and Circulated Throughout the Far East. Independent and Reliable.

Continental Cables

Asiatic Articles
Trustworthy Trade-Reports
Impartial Impressions

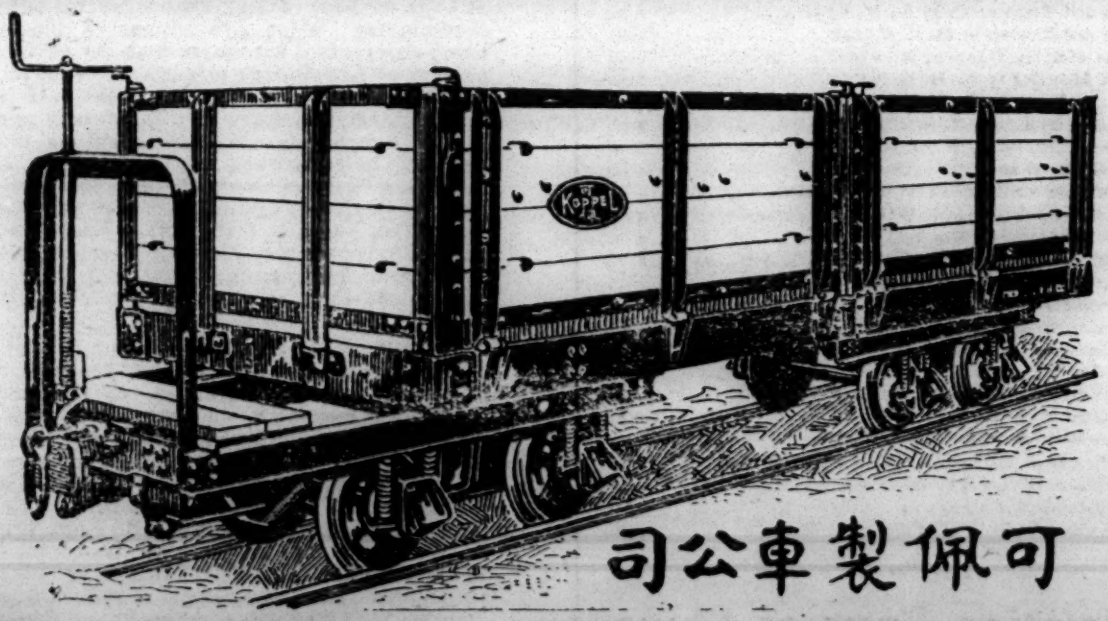
GIVES

DIE BRUECKE

GERMAN WEEKLY MAGAZINE

Shanghai	Subscription:	Advertising Rates:
16 Rue Chapsal West 3757.	Mex. $18.-per year incl. postage.	On application.

INDUSTRIAL RAILWAYS



可佩製車公司

KOPPEL INDUSTRIAL CAR & EQUIPMENT CO.

No. 2 Canton Road, Shanghai, C. P. O. Box 743

MANILA ——— BRANCHES ——— ILOILO

Delightful, Whimsical, Humorous

CHINESE FANTASTICS

BY THOMAS STEEP

No book on China is more widely read. The chapters treat of queues, pagodas, pidgin-English; of the life of ricksha coolies, beggars, pirates, actors, demoted princes: of superstitions about dragons, foxes and ghosts; of jade, fans, bamboos, gold fishes and pigeons with whistles on their tails. The Empress Dowager, who ruled China for fifty years, is described in a chapter on "The Woman that Henpecked a Nation," which tells of her life in the Forbidden City. The book abounds in glimpses of junks on the Yangtsze, of the Chinese theatre and of life in Peking, Shanghai and Hongkong.

N.Y. Times; "Everything odd and amusing in Chinese life gets into Mr. Steep's net. He has the ability to evoke images in the minds of his readers."

St. Louis Post Dispatch; "Buy this book, bury your nose in it for a couple of richly rememberable hours."

To be sent as a Christmas present or kept in one's own library.

$5.50, Mex.

Kelly and Walsh, Ltd. **Shanghai and Hongkong**

American Book Company **Shanghai**

And all good bookstores.

New Books Just Received from the Association Press of America

	Prices Post Paid
Christian Life—a Normal Experience by W. D. Weatherford	M$2.70
Christian Teaching on Social and Economic Questions by C. C. Robinson	2.00
Christianity and Amusements by R. H. Edwards ...	2.30
Christianity and Progress by H. E. Fosdick	3.00
Day by Day with the Master by R. Cluett	2 00
Dynamic of Manhood by L. H. Gulick...	2.30
Enrichment of Prayer by D. R. Porter	2.50
Every Morning by R. Cluett	2.00
Father and His Boy by T. W. Galloway	2.00
Games by G. O. Draper	2 00
God and Struggle for Existence by B. H Streeter ...	3.00
Informing your Public by Square-Wilson...	3.00
Jesus in the Experience of Men by T. R. Glover ...	3.00
Jesus the Master Teacher by H. H. Horne	3.00
Manhood of the Master by H. E. Fosdice	2.30
Modern Problems as Jesus saw Them by H. H. Horne...	2 30
Modern Use of the Bible by H. E. Fosdick	3.20
Personal Elements in Religious Life by W. D Weatherford	3.00
Rational Sex Life for Men by M. J. Exner	1 80
Second Mile by H. E. Fosdick	1.40
Sex and Life by T. W. Galloway	2.00
Social Significance of the Teaching of Jesus by J.W. Jenks	1.80
Student Standards of Action by Elliott-Gutler	2.30
That One Face by R. Roberts	3.00
12 Tests of Character by H. E. Fosdick...	3.00

For Sale At

Association Press of China

20 Museum Road, Shanghai

officials attempt to bring about closer union of Mukden, Shantung and Shansi militarists—Pan Fu, new Minister of Finance remains in Tientsin for purpose of interviewing Sir Francis Aglen, British director-general of customs—Kaifeng rumor states that Wu Pei-fu may shortly retire from politics.

November 7-8—While some Peking politicians are supporting Chang Tso-ling for presidency of China, Gen. Yang Yu-ting and others announce opposition—Ministry of Foreign Affairs announces appointment of Treaty investigation Commission—Provincial Assembly of Kirin announces plan for construction of railway 160 miles between Kirin and Hailunghsien—Japanese claim British have secretly agreed to Canton surtax in exchange for stoppage of Hongkong strike—Canton sampan coolies resolve to refuse to load or unload goods for steamers flying the British flag—Canton prepares to welcome Wang Ching-wei back to Canton—Gen. Chou Ping-chi, commander of Sun Chuan-fang's troops at Kiukiang surrenders to Kuomintang forces—Southern military leaders hold conference in Kiukiang to consider establishment of peace and order in city; 3,000 Northern troops disarmed—Japanese *Toho* agency reports that fall of Kiukiang was due to treachery of Gen. Chou Ping-chi's troops which went over to Cantonese—Martial law proclaimed in Kiukiang—Japanese consul-general Yoshida at Mukden announces that negotiations with Chinese civil governor, Mo progressing smoothely, chief subject being regulations pertaining to the export of rice to Japan—Dr. C. T. Wang arrives in Canton with family on way to South Seas-Peking Cabinet issues Presidential Mandate abrogating Sino-Belgian Treaty—Gen. Li Lieh-chun arrives in Canton from Hongkong on invitation of Canton Government, for purpose of reporting on condition of Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang's army—Generals Chiang Kai-shek and Tang Sun-tse notify Hupeh Provincials Associatiation that Generals Chen Chia-mo and Liu Yu-chun who defended Wuchang on behalf of Northern forces, will be court-martialed—Foreign marines withdrawn from Kiukiang following establishment of order by Southern troops.

November 8-9—Kuo Wen Agency states Wellington Koo's Note abrogating Sino-Belgian Treaty contains three points (1) official abrogation of treaty (2) official note to Belgian Minister; (3) telegrams to China's ministers abroad notifying action taken and (4) messages to provinces informing officials of action taken and urging protection of Belgians under Chinese law— Marshal Chang Chung-chang mobilizes troops for purpose of "practice" using airplanes and blank shells from rifles and cannon—Mayor Ting rushes to Nanking on special train to investigate political situation—Japanese Minister Yoshizawa at Peking confers with Wellington Koo in reference to revision of Sino-Japanese Treaty—Kiukiang message states Northern and Southern forces exchanging shots across Yangtsze near Wuhsueh making Yangtsze traffic dangerous—Sun's troops retreat to Humow below Kiukiang and attempt stand—Serious fire at Canton destroys anti-British strike headquarters causing several deaths—General Li Lien-chun arrives at Canton and reports that Feng Yu-hsing arrived at Urga on Sept. 8 and announced his allegiance to the Kuomintang Party; also announces Kuominchun army being reorganized with more than 80 advisers with large number of Kuomintang propagandists and military trainers and that object of Kuominchun is to effect union with Kuomintang in Hupeh—Pan Fu, recently appointed Minister of Finance states that new Shantung taxes are being enforced as temporary measure pending completion of tariff negotiations with Powers and states that Three Eastern Provinces of Manchuria are also planning similar taxes; Pan Fu states that China is determined to force the Powers to reopen the Tariff Conference, otherwise China will enforce her own tariff irrespective of the Powers—Sun Chuan-fang accompanied by subordinates reaches Nanking.

November 9.—Kiukiang remains quiet following occupation of city by Kuomintang troops, Japanese *Toho* Agency report stating that "several tens of thousands of people" held a mass meeting to welcome the Southerners—Several members of the "Japanese Cultural Works in China Association, departed from Peking for Japan to attend the second general meeting of the organization in Toky—Peking Ministry of Foreign Affairs forms Treaty Investigation Commission composed of the following: Wellington Koo, W. W. Yen, Wang Chun-hai, Lo Wen-kan, Tai Chen-lin, Wang Yin-tai, Liu Tsung-chi and Wang Hui-chi--Shantung authorities state dissatisfaction with Diplomatic Body's Note on Shantung illegal taxes, stating that the taxes are only a temporary measure until the Powers reassemble the Tariff Conference—Also reported that Mukden authorities are contemplating inauguration of various new taxes

(Continued on page VI)

New Books of Interest in the Far East

What is Nationalism?

Essays On Nationalism, By Carlton J. H. Hayes The Macmillan Company, New York, 1926.

The author of these essays admits on the first page that the phenomenon known as "nationalism" is something vague and intangible and mysterious. In spite of this difficulty he has presented a very clear and definite analysis of the subject. At the end of the book the reader who is sufficiently interested in political matters to have read the eight essays composing the volume has a real understanding of the phenomenon which is manifesting itself in all parts of the world today.

Professor Hayes defines nationalism as "a modern emotional fusion and exaggeration of two very old phenomena —nationality and patriotism." This definition means very little to the average reader at first but after reading the essay entitled "What is Nationalism" he can give an understanding assent. As the author is a professor of history he has learned to present with clearness difficult subjects and this makes the book intelligible to the reader who may not be well versed in political history.

The chapter difining nationalism is followed by others giving the history of its rise and growth and showing its relation to militarism and international war.

Through seven chapters the reader gets the impression that the author has little respect for "nationalism" and that most of the world's trouble can be traced to its door. In the last chapter, however, he makes his position clear. He explains that the word nationalism is used to indicate two quite different things. It may be an historical process whereby city-states and feudal states are transformed into national states. It is also used to describe a contemporary popular belief which almost amounts to religious worship of the State. It is the state of mind which can say "My country, right or wrong—my country." It is this kind of nationalism which the author decries. Every tree must be judged by its fruit and this tree certainly has had a rich fruitage of intolerance, militarism and war. This madness is the thing he would combat and it is only through enlightenment that the world can be lifted out of its folly. We must know the truth about our own country and the truth about our neighbors. We must be educated out of our little-mindedness.

The other idea of nationalism is not a subject for praise or blame. It is part of the life process of nations and it is for us to make good use of it.

Every forward-looking person thinks that some form of internationalism is desirable but the author believes it the part of wisdom to "construct our internationaliam of the future from the building-blocks of existing nationalism." It is our business to make these blocks as nearly perfect as possible. "To go from nationalism to internationalism is merely to take a well-marked turn on the very highway on which the modern world is travelling."

B. M. P.

China Considered Fantastically

Chinese Fantastics. By Thomas Steep. The Century Company, New York; T. Werner Laurie, Ltd., London. pp. 223. Price G. $2.50. With decorations and Chinese character headings.

Concise, vivid, entertaining and infinitely more illuminating than most books on China, Mr. Steep's *Chinese Fantastics* deals with odd and whimsical phases of Chinese life. It is written with a sense of humor and has a touch sympathetic toward the Chinese people. The author does not take the view that Chinese civilization is inferior but rather finds among the people, in the streets and in their homes, much that is refreshing and novel. There is one chapter which alone makes the book worth reading; it is called "The Woman that Henpecked a Nation." It has to do with the eccentricities of the Empress Dowager who ruled China for fifty years—slept with her ear in a hole in her pillow to be on the alert for possible enemies, cultivated a turnip patch, kept numerous clocks in her bedroom and celebrated her birthday by liberating 10,000 birds with a prayer that they might never be recaptured.

"Though Chinese women have been denied educational and economic advantages," says Mr Steep, "It is erroneous to suppose that they are deficient either in intellect or in character or that they fail to participate in domestic and public affairs. In a land where women were reputed to be repressed, where a wife was promised that if she was obedient she should as a reward be reborn a man, and where henpecked husbands were thought not to exist, it was ironical that from obscurity there should arise a woman who was shrewder than all the men, who outwitted them individually and collectively, who exercised supreme mastery over them, who for almost half a century henpecked a whole nation of them."

Anecdotes about dragons, coolies, beggars, princes, jade fans, pigtails, "foreign devils," life on the Yangtze and heterogeneous scenes in Hongkong, Shanghai, Peking and Tsingtao form the basis for charming chapters in *Chinese Fantastics*.

The whimsical nature of the book is indicated by paragraphs like these; "Often in the blue Peking sky there may be seen a flock of pigeons, to the tail of each of which a whistle is attached. As the flock flies over the Tarter City, the Forbidden City, the squalid Chinese City, the indigo-roofed Temple of Heaven, the fifty or the hundred whistles resound with varying intensity, soft and melodiously flute-like when the pigeons soar skyward, deep and sonorous when they swoop low. The crowds in the street stop and look upward; the rickshaw coolies slacken their speed and pause, fascinated by the witchery of aerial harmonies; the tradesmen in the market smile contentedly; an old man in his garden ecstatically closed his eyes, as if he already heard celestial music; in all the world the Chinese alone are able to listen to melodies regurgitating downward from an orchestra in the sky."

The popularity of *Chinese Fantastics* in the United States prompted T. Werner Laurie to publish it in England.

Bamboo and Its Uses

Bamboo, and its Uses in China; William M. Porterfield, Jr., St. John's University, Shanghai: Published by the Chinese Government Bureau of Economic Information, Peking.

This book of some seventy and more pages deals entirely with the subject of Chinese bamboo and evidently represents many years of study and investigation by Prof. Porterfield for it is not only a scientific treatise, but also follows this interesting Chinese product to its practical uses by the Chinese as food, for building material and some 200 other purposes to which the Chinese put it.

The trade in Bamboo in China amounts to some Tls. 3,000,000 a year and easily takes its place as one of China's chief products along with silk, cotton, hides, pig iron, paper, tea and oils. There is no product in China which is put to so great a variety of uses, explains Mr. Porterfield in his introduction and proves the statement by giving a list of more than 200 uses aside from its use as a food.

That Bamboo has been used in China since earliest times is proved by the fact that one of the Chinese radicals, or language characters is a picture of bamboo. The fact that Bamboo has not been within easy reach of Western science, has been responsible for the fact that it has not received the attention which has been devoted to other less famous plants, states the author, hence a debt of gratitude is owed him for his work. However, in glancing over the introduction, Prof. Porterfield seems to have failed to mention the fact that the United States Department of Agriculture in recent years has introduced Chinese bamboo into the United States where it is thriving in several of the Southern states, notably in Georgia.

B. J.

—The Book You Want—

In case books reviewed on this page are not advertised in the lists of local book stores, *The Review* will assist readers in obtaining copies direct from the Book Publishers. Address Book Review Department, China Weekly Review, 4 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Supplied by J. E. SWAN & CO.

Share and general brokers
Members Shanghai Stock Exchange
11 Kiukiang Road. Telephone C. 6615

Closing Rates—November 10

Market Closed: Firm Business Done 1,600,000

November 10, 1926 Average 1925

STOCK	LATEST	HIGH	LOW
American Telephone & Tel. Co.	148⅝	145	130⅝
American Tobacco (Class B)	122½	119½	84½
Anaconda Copper	49¼	53¼	35¼
Baldwin Locomotive	127	146	107
Bethlehem Steel (Ord)	44¾	53½	37
General Motor (Common)	149⅞	149¾	64⅝
Liggett & Meyers (Class B)	96	89⅞	55½
Pennsylvania Railroad	56	55⅜	42½
Tobacco Products	108¾	101¾	70
Tobacco Products (Class A)	114½	110⅜	93⅛
United States Rubber Co.	61	97¼	33½
Du Pont de Nemours (Common)	366⅛	271¼	134¼
American Can	35½	48½	15
American Smelting	137	144½	90⅜
Union Pacific R R	163½	153¼	133¼
U. S. Steel	147⅛	139¼	112⅜
Anglo American Oil (Voting Shares)	19½	26⅜	17⅛
British American Oil	65	47½	38
Phillips Petroleum	49	47⅛	36¼
Imperial Oil	38⅝	134¾	27¼
International Petroleum	32⅛	35⅜	22⅛
Continental Oil	18¾	31⅛	21⅞
Standard Oil of Calif	60⅜	67¼	51½
" " Indiana	64¾	70¾	59½
" " New Jersey	42¾	47½	38⅜
" " New York	32⅜	48⅜	40

We are not responsible for cable mutilations
Telephone orders accepted—subject to confirmation.

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price Oct. 28th.	Sale Price Nov. 4th.	Approx. Yield to Maturity Nov. 4th.
Szecho-Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan...	8	Oct. 1, 1952	102⅛	102¾	7.75
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan...	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	97½	97½	7.75
Republic of Chile S. F. Loan	7	Nov 1, 1942	100¼	100⅛	7.00
Argentine Government Ser. "A".....	6	Sept. 1, 1957	98⅛	98½	6.10
German Covernments S. F. Loan.....	7	Oct. 15, 1949	105¼	105¼	6.55
Kingdon of Norway S. F. Loan.....	6	Aug. 15, 1943	101½	101⅜	5.85
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan	7%	Sept. 15, 1950	99¾	99¼	7.00
Can. Pac. R. R. Co. Debenture Stock.....	4	Perpetual	86½	86	4.65
Belgian Government S. F. Loan.....	6	Jan. 1, 1955	86⅛	88½	6.95
Andes Copper Mining Co. Debentures.....	7	Jan. 1, 1943	106½	106½	6.35
German General Electric Co. S.F. Loan....	7	Jan. 15, 1940	102⅛	102¼	6.80
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. Guaranteed S. F. Loan....	7	Feb. 1. 1945	99⅛	101	6.90
Cuban Northern R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. Loan....	6	July 1, 1966	97¾	98	6.15
Dodge Brothers Inc. Debentures	6	May 1, 1940	95½	95¾	6.50
Republic of Haiti.....	6	Oct. 1, 1952	98⅛	98¼	6.10
Czecho Slovak Government Ext. S.F. Loan..	7½	Oct. 1, 1945	101⅞	101¾	7.35
Kingdon of Italy, Ext. S. F. Loan.....	7	Dec. 1, 1951	91⅞	93	7.60

The National City Company International Bank Building No. 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China.

These quotations are subject to confirmation by the National City Company of New York.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, Nov. 3 1926

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—Today's London quotations for Bar Silver are 24 15/16d. ready and 24 9/16d. forward, these are respectively 1/16d. higher and 1/16d. lower than those ruling this day last week. The official T/T rate on London has fluctated between 2/5d. and 2/4 13/16d., and close: at 2/4 7/8d., the same at this day last week. The exchange market has been quiet and until today fairly steady, but closes weak. The following rates for Gold remittances are available —T/T on London 2/4 3/4d., New York 58, Yen 85 4 m/s export paper, Sterling 2/5 1/4d, G. $59 3/8.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 80,201,000 an increase of Tls. 414,000

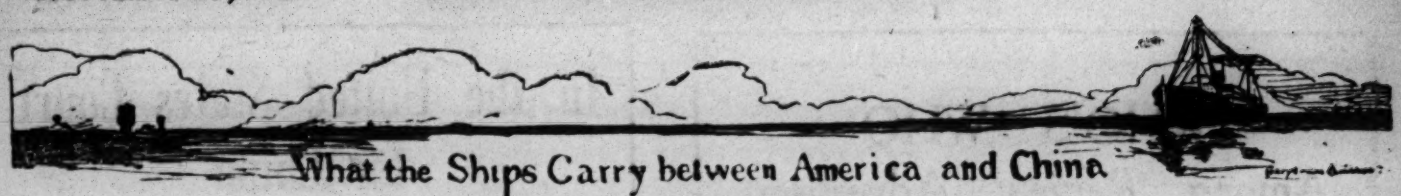
Chinese and Mexican Dollars.....$ 71,260,000 a decrease of $ 1,340,000

Estimated value Tls. 131,508,000 as against Tls. 105,994,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Oct.	Thursday Oct. 28	Friday Oct. 29	Saturday Oct. 30	Mon. Nov. 1	Tues. Nov. 2	Wednesday Nov. 3
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	2/5.270	2/5 2/4 3/4	2/4 1/2	2/4 3/4	2/4 3/4	2/4 3/4	2/4 3/4
		2/5 1/16					
D/Dfts "	—	2/4 13/16	2/4 15/16	2/4 13/16	2/4 15/16	2/4 13/16	2/4 13/16
4 m/s "	—	2/5 1/4 2/5	2/4 3/4	2/5	2/5	2/5	2/5
T/T India	163.150	162 1/4 160 3/4	159 1/2	160 1/2	160 1/2	160 1/2	160 1/2
T/T France	2,018.200	1920 1900	1840	1830	1845	1820	1820
T/T N. Y.	59.180	58 1/8 58	57 1/2	58	58	58	58
T/T Hong	80.010	80 1/2 80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
T/T Japan	82.120	83 1/8 84 1/2	85	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
T/T Batavia	146.630	145 1/2 141 1/2	143 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2
T/T Straits	95.640	96 97	97 1/4	97	97	97	97
Bk's buying rates							
4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/7.105	2/7 2/6 3/4	2/6 1/2	2/6 3/4	2/6 3/4	2/6 3/4	2/6 3/4
4 m/s " D/P	—	2/7 1/2 2/7	2/6 3/4	2/7	2/7	2/7	2/7
6 m/s " B/L Cred D/A	2/7.417	2/7 5/16	2/6 13/16	2/7 1/16	2/7 1/16	2/7 1/16	2/7 1/16
		2/7 1/16					
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A	2,148.200	2050 2030	1970	1960	1975	1950	1950
4 m/s N. Y. Lc.	62.440	62 61 1/2	91	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
4 m/s " Dacs	—	62 1/2 62	61 1/2	62	62	62	62

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	Oct. 28	Oct. 29	Oct. 30	Nov. 1	Nov. 2	Nov. 3
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch)...Pence	24 15/16	24 15/16	24 13/16	24 13/16	24 15/16	24 15/16
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $.53 3/4	G. $.52 3/4	G. $.53	G. $ 53 1/4	G. $.53 3/8	G. $
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chanping) 978 touch).....	412.00	405.40	404.20	406.30	405.80	306.00
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100,...	72.30	72.3125	72.1875	72.1625	72.325	72.40
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money).....	2%	2%	2%	3%	2½%	2½%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	5%	London Paris on	1/T 153.12
Bank of France rate of discount	7 1/2%	New York on London	T/T 4 84 1/8
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	4 1/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 7/8
" 4 "	4 7/8%	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/10 3/4
" 6 "	4 15/16%	Kobe on London	T/T 2/0 1/4



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

By Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Aug. Customs Rate Tls. 1.27 Gosquall d$1

President Lincoln, October 9.
from U. S. A.

Iron Galvanized:
Sheets, Plain ..... Pls. 3,972
Apples, Fresh ..... „ 224
Canned Asparagus .... „ 11
Butter ..... „ 14
Cheese ..... „ 18
Fruits, Fresh ..... „ 100
Table and Pie ..... „ 83
Grease, Lubricating .... „ 69
Hams ..... „ 3
Leather, Sole ..... „ 505
Calf ..... „ 2
Mancaroni ..... „ 36
Milk, Condensed ..... „ 234
Evaporated ..... „ 347
Oranges, Fresh ..... „ 223
Paper, Unclassed ..... „ 3,458
Raisins ..... „ 2,390
Sugar, White ..... „ 56
Cube ..... „ 12
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral Galls 26,763
Lemons ..... Mille 39
Cigarettes ..... „ 114,200
Shoes Leather ..... Pairs 506
Treasure:
Silver Bars Hk.Tls.742,779

Wheatland Montana, October 12.
from U. S. A.

Timber:
Softwood, Ordinary
Sawn ..... Sup.ft. 2,390,771
Softwood, Rough
Hewn ..... Sup.ft. 32,935

Teucer, October 16
To Boston.

Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo Pls. 232
Tea Siftings, other Ports „ 144
To New York.
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo Pls. 228
Young Hyson, Kiukiang ..... „ 21
Young Hyson, other Ports ..... „ 1
Hyson, Kiukiang ... „ 21
Tungsten Ore ..... „ 840

Empress of Asia, October 16
To San Francisco.

Treasure:
Gold Bars ..... Hk.Tls. 71,693
To Providence.

Silk Waste:
Other Ports Bls. 11 Pls. 13.75
To Houston.
Tea, Black, other Kinds
Shanghai ..... Pls. 5
To Detroit.
Tea, Brick Black, S'hai
..... Pls. 316
To Shamokin.
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, Shanghai Bls.
45 ..... Pls. 44.23
To Luzerne.
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, Shanghai Bls.
65 ..... Pls. 64.07
To Reading.
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White Shanghai Bls.
30 ..... Pls. 29.94
Yellow, Shanghai Bls.
26 ..... „ 25.96
To Philadelphia.
Hair, Horse ..... Pls. 52
Carpets ..... Hk. Tls. 598
To Hoboken.
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, Shanghai Bls.
100 ..... Pls. 99.65
Yellow, „ „ 10 „ 9 86
To White Hall.
Silk, Waste:
Other Ports.. Bls. 31 Pls. 37.50
To Boston.
Silk, Waste:
Shanghai... Bls. 30 Pls. 99.55
Other Ports.. Bls. 7 „ 8.75
To Buffalo.
Silk, Raw, Steam Fillature:
White, Shanghai Bls.
40 ..... Pls. 39.56
To New York.
Silk, Raw, Steam Fillature:
White, Shangani Bls.
300 ..... Pls. 298.59
White, other Prots
Pls. 55..... „ 44.00
Yellow, Hankow Bls.
97 ..... „ 96.53
Yellow, Shanghai B's.
20 ..... „ 19.99
Silk Cocoons, Domestic, Pierced:
Shanghai..... Bls. ½ Pls. 1.39
Other Ports.... Bls.
49½ ..... Pls. 148.60
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Dupions:
Shanghai..... Bls.
15 ..... Pls. 14.68
Tea, Green:
Young Hyson, other Ports ..... „ 1
Bristles, Assorted ..... „ 41
Egg Whole, Dried .... „ 81
Hair, Horse ..... „ 100
Intestines, Pigs' Salted „ 12
Sheep's ..... Bls. „ 5
Musk ..... Taels 163
Skins, Dog ..... Pcs. 9,185
Kid ..... „ 3,000
Marmot ..... „ 2,430
Moufflon ..... „ 618
Wolf ..... „ 200
Carpets ..... Hk.Tls. 1,622

Tenyo Maru, October 21.
To San Francisco.

Silk, Pongees, Honan . Pls. 17.40
Tea, Black, Congou, other Ports ..... „ 29
Tea, Black, other kinds, Hankow ..... „ 160
Kiukiang ..... „ 49
Tea, Dust, Black, other Ports ..... „ 103
Intestines, Pigs', Salted „ 10
Paper ..... „ 18
Soy ..... „ 24
Sweetmeats ..... „ 7
Walnuts, Whole ..... „ 1,275
Eggs, Fresh ..... Mille 18
To Charleston.
Hair, Human ..... Pls. 224
To Baltimore.
Egg, Yolk, Dried .... Pls. 83
To New York.
Silk, Raw Re-reeled:
White, other Ports Bls. 100..... Pls. 101.71
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, Shanghai Bls.
30 ..... Pls. 30.03
White, other Ports Bls. 710..... Pls. 568.00
Silk Pongees, Honan .. „ 77.96
Egg Yolk, Dried ..... „ 169
Skins Rabbit ..... Pcs. 8,500
Skin Jackets, Lamb .. „ 940

President Monroe, Oct. 21.
To Boston.

Silk Cocoons, Domestic, Pierced:
Shanghai ....Bls. 7 Pls. 20.80
Other Ports.. „ 17 „ 52.41
Silk, Waste:
Shangeai ....Bls. 56 „ 183.34
Other Ports .. „ 600 „ 809.60
Carpets ..... Hk. Tls. 311
To New York.
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
Yellow, Hankow Bls.
9 ..... Pls. 9.27
Yellow, otner Ports
Bls. 5 ..... Pls. 5.30
Tea, Black, Congou:
Shanghai ..... „ 4
Kiukiang ..... „ 4
Tea, Black, other kinds, other Ports ..... „ 45
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo. Pls. 267
„ other Ports „ 7
Other Kinds, Shanghai ..... „ 2
Tea, Dust, other Ports „ 191
Antimony, Crude .... „ 620
„ Oxide ..... „ 840
„ Regulus .... „ 4,200
Bristles ..... „ 359
Egg Albumen, Dried.. „ 330
„ „ Moist.. „ 998
„ Yolk, Moist.... „ 808
„ Whole, Frozen.. „ 1,759
Feathers ..... „ 75
Hair Human ..... „ 52
Intestines, Pigs', Salted, „ 33
Pewterware ..... „ 11
Rhubarb ..... „ 101
Seed, Sesamum ..... „ 252
Wool, Sheep's ..... „ 3 4
Hats, Rush ..... Pcs. 7,200
Carpets ..... Hk.Tls. 3,800

Toba Maru, October 23.

To Philadelphia.
Wool, Sheep's ..... Pls. 225
To New York.
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:
White, other Ports Bls. 20..... Pls. 20.55
Silk Waste:
Other Ports .. Bls. 7 „ 25.87
Silk Pongees, Honan.. „ 21.70
Tea, Black, Congou:
Kiukiang ..... Pls. 128

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By J. Spunt & Co.

China Cotton:—Our market during the past week has been very quiet and whatever business has been reported was effected more on a speculative basis than otherwise. Prices ruled lower by about Tael 1.00 per picul than the level last recorded and the tendency at the close inclines toward further recessions. Spinners for the time being appear to have decided to keep out of the market and are encouraged in this policy by the absence of any active demand for their product and in as much as prices on yarn show a downward tendency in so much do spinners expect by their present attitude to evolve commensurate rates in the raw material by means of which their efforts may finally be satisfactorily compensated. While it may be conceded that this procedure has a certain plausibility yet the anticipated outcome is very problematical in that such would seem to depend at this time more or less on the financial strength of the farmers and their ability to retain their holdings until such time when a general demand for the staple becomes imperative and in which event they may attain the desired price on the product of their labor.

Yarn:—We have had another insipid market during the past week, with prices declined some two to three taels as compared with last week's level. In all some 9000 to 10000 bales of local spinnings have been booked for export to Hankow, Tientsin, Newchang, Szechuen, Ningpo, Swatow, Wuhu and other interior ports. In summing up the situation from all sides we are of the opinion that the yarn market will present a more appreciable outlook no sooner the political disturbances in the country are more favorably adjusted.

Liverpool:—

American-Middling 6.88
American-Middling last reported 6.71
Tone of the market, *Weak.*

Indian Market:—

Fully Good Bengal, D./J.205
Fine Oomra, Dec/Jan.. 239
Fully Good Broach, A./M.252

Tone of the market—*Steady.*

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-Amer. 12.65 Spot.
12.24 Dec.
12.35 Jan.
12.58 Mar.
12.81 May.
13.05 July.

Tone of the market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

	Tls.
Tungchow, spot ex wharf	32.20
Shanghai, Nov.	30.75
M. Ginned Nov.	31.00
Shensi, No. 1 Spot	30.00
Ningpo, Spot, Exwharf.	30.40

Tone of the market—*Weak.*

WHO'S WHO
Among *Review* Advertisers

PAGE

Admiral Oriental Line 301
Passenger and Express Freight Service Trans-Pacific.

Association Press 310
Publication of National Y. M. C. A.

British-American Tobacco Company ..... Back Cover
Manufacturers and distributors of Cigarettes and Tobacco.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway 300
Continental railway (electrified.)

Chih Tze University 303
Offering literature, political science and business courses.

Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange, Ltd. 305
Dealers in cotton goods—spot and forward.

Chinese Fantastics 310
A Popular Book on Things Chinese.

Die Brueche 309
Weekly German Magazine.

Dodge Bros. Motor Car Company 299
The Dodge automobile.

Dollar Line IV
Round-the-World passengers and freight service.

Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation 302
International banking facilities.

Eyes of China 306
A Fortnightly Magazine of Fact and Fiction.

Harbin Observer 302
Only British Owned Newspaper in Manchuria.

International Banking Corp 298
International Banking Service.

International Funeral Parlors 303
Complete funeral home and facilities.

Koppel Iadustrial Car and Equipment Company 309
Railway equipment manufacturers.

Liggett and Meyers Tobacco Company II
Manufacturers and distributors of cigarettes and tobacco.

Northern Pacific Railway 307
Coast-to-Chicago Passenger and Freight Service.

Port of Seattle 300
Commercial port of the Pacific Northwest.

Sincere Company 293
Department Store.

Standard Oil Company of New York III
Socony-Petroleum Products—Branches all over the world.

Toyo Murakemi 305
Dealers in Fine Art and Oriental Curios.

United States Steel Products Company 295
Manufacturers and distributors and steel and steel products.

United States Court for China VI
Court notices.

U. S. Rubber Export Company 304
Manufacturers and distributors of rubber and rubber products.

Universal Winding Company 304
Manufacturers of winding machines.

Wing On Co. 293
Department Store.

Who's Who In China 297
Biographies of Chinese.

Trade Mark Page VII

Universal Winding Co.
The Jade Store.
The Commercial Press, Ltd.
Gande, Price Ltd.
The China Weekly Review
Continental Construction Co.
The China Jade Co.
O. I. C.
Alexander Shoe.

WHEN WRITING TO THESE ADVERTISERS KINDLY MENTION THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

In the United States Court for China

LEONARD GOODWIN HUSAR, Plaintiff,
vs
MARY JO. HUSAR, Defendant.

Cause No. 2862
Civil No. 1159
SUMMONS
Filed at Shanghai, China.

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the Complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant

MARY JO HUSAR.

and to notify her to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file her written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China. Oct. 25, 1926.

L. T. KENAKE
Assistant Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

(*Continued from page 310*)

similar to those, being assessed in Canton and Shantung—Marshal Chang Tso-ling's departure for Peking again delayed—Belgian Minister refutes Chinese charge that his action in refusing to consider revision of Sino-Belgian Treaty was due to French and Japanese suggestions and asks that the treaty question be referred to the Hague Court—Southern troops in Kiukiang area are commanded by Generals Liu Chui-chi, Wang Yung-chin and Mao Bing-wen; Gen. Wang has been made director of military operations at the front.

November 10.—Chinese transports Taian and Yuehchow arrived at Nanking with defeated troops of Marshal Sun Chuan-from Kiukiang—Cantonese control all of territory between Kiukiang and Hankow—Chinese press in Peking expresses approval of China's action in abrogating Sino-Belgian Treaty—Marshal Sun holds conference with subordinates on Military situation, but owing to lack of information regarding the whereabouts of Sun's subordinate Gen. Lu Hsiang-ting, who was cut off by the capture of Kiukiang, no action has been decided on—Chinese Government makes public all documents exchanged on subject of Sino-Belgian Treaty negotiations—Gen. Chen Yi, recently appointed civil governor of Chekiang by Marshal Sun Chuan-fang issues statement that the fall of Kiukiang does not affect the situation in Chekiang and that a counter-attack on the Southerners in Kiukiang is under contemplatioh—Gentry in Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei decide to meet and discuss situation of peace preservation and to make representations to Marshal Sun—Martial law declared in Huschowfu, Kiangsu owing to disturbed situation and Koo Tse-yang, president of the Middle School and Yang Yi-chin of the Tungshan Educationat Association arrested on suspicion of having supplied arms to Cantonese students—Peking ministers of Foreign Affairs, Agriculture and Commerce meet to consider subject of treatment of Belgians pending negotiation of new treaty—Generals favorable to Wu Pei-fu driven from Shensi by Kuominchun.

"Looking on Hongkong" is the name of a new book of shorts stories written by Winifred Lechmere Clift, and recently published in Hongkong by Messrs. Kae Shean, Hongkong.

TRADE-MARKS "IDENTIFY" YOUR PURCHASES

You can be assured of Reliable Goods by watching this page

Universal Winding Co.
Boston, U. S. A.
利 迭 那
LEESONA
REG. U.S.PAT. OFF.
WINDING MACHINES
Shanghai Address: P.O. Box 210

THE CHINA JADE COMPANY
CJC
THE China Jade co.
33 Nanking Road

Books, Stationeries.
And Printing Supplies
The Commercial Press, Ltd.
Shanghai, China

PATTON'S Sun-Proof PAINTS
PITCAIRN AGED VARNISHES
Continental Construction Co., Ltd.
Sole Agents for China
5 Szechuen Road
SUCCESSORS TO THE PAINT DEPARTMENT OF THE FEARON, DANIEL COMPANY

THE
JADE STORE
Antique and Modern Jade Ornaments—Jewellery
12 A Nanking Road, Shanghai
'Phone C. 3237

The Florsheim SHOE
ALEXANDER SHOE CO.
39c Kiangse Road, Shanghai

IF IT IS
Trade Marked
You Can Be Certain It is Genuine.

The Editor and Manager of this paper also wear O-I-C Glasses
O-I-C
50 Nanking Road

TRADE MARK
J.R.Tennent
LAGER BEER
Gande, Price, Ltd.

The Next Twelve Months In China
?

A subscription to the China Weekly Review will enable you to follow events and changes.

Annual Subscription Rates:
In China: $10, Chinese Currency: Elsewhere, $75.0, U.S. Currency

The China Weekly Review
4 Avenue Edward VII Shanghai

BELIEVE ME...

IT'S THE ONE CIGARETTE

CAPSTAN

This advertisement is issued by the British American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd. B-399

中華郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China.